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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,603 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th Feb.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th ,,
M SIAM	3011	500	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	900	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,
M AUSTRALIA	3951	600	E. Asbdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3909	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
L CLYDE	4144	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd ,,
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th ,,
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	14th ,,
L SURAT	3147	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
				TUESDAY
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the other, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	19th Feb.
SURAT	3147	550	C. R. Edwards	5th March.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	19th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 25, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
* 5th Feb.	"VERONA"	3116	600
19th ,,	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 5th Mar.	"SIAM"	3041	500
19th ,,	"NIZAM"	2726	500
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3951	600
16th ,,	"ASSAM"	3038	500
30th ,,	"MALWA"	2959	500
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 25th ,,	"CATHAY"	2983	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London *via* Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class.....Rs. 680.
Second Class..... ,, 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *via* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th ,,
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

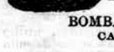
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd March

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

Capts. Tons. H.P.

S.S. RYDAL HALL, Buck ...2700 400 on or about 4th Mar.
S.S. WISTOW HALL Verrill. 2700 400 on or about 28th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

THE S. S. SAINT ASAPH has arrived from CARDIFF and LONDON and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby informed that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamers' surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing shed, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves without bearing the Captain's countersignature.

Matches, Oils, Naphtha and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at the consignees risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,

NIGHT-GLASSES,

of extraordinary power and large fields,

BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.

A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th February, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 8th February, (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th February, 1886. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr,	1886 About
CLAN FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	6th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr,	About 1886
CLAN OGILVIE	2,450	G. Nelson	5th Feb.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS,
SELF-REGISTERING,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

	Rs. a.
ARNOLD'S POCKET, in Sterling Silver Case, with Bayonet Catch ..... each	10 0
TREACHER & Co.'s 7 inches long, in Lined Walnut Pocket case ..... ,,	6 8
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index, in partridge wood cases ..... ,,	5 0
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index and *magnifying* lens front, in Ebony cases ..... ,,	6 8
ALLBUTT'S (Dr. Clifford) Self-registering, 4, 5, and 6 inches long, in Lined Box-wood cases for the Pocket, with a certificate as to accuracy from the Royal Observatory at Kew ..... ,,	6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
DISPNSING AND OPEARTIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA

and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins.....Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins..... ,,	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S

PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap-and India rubber Washer, complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—

		Cash price. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size, Wicker covered	7 8
,, 00	One and a half gallon size ,,	9 0
,, 0	Wicker covered	12 8
,, 0	Two and a half gallon size ,,	12 8
,, 1	Wicker covered	14 8
,, 1	Three and a half gallon size ,,	17 8
,, 2	Wicker covered	20 0
,, 2	Five gallon size ,,	24 8
,, 3	Six ,, Wicker covered	27 0
,, 3	,,	30 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one.)		35 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Stocks, Stocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 30,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 30,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Manlur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, a lucrative business in the N.-W. P. It has recently been thoroughly stocked with a Splendid Assortment of Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, Stores, Provisions, Wines, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, and other Requisites for a large General mixed Trade, and there is every facility for increasing what has been for many years a well-paying concern. The Shop is handsome, spacious and well-fitted, and will be let at a low rental, either on lease or as may be agreed upon. The New Stock which has only arrived since December last is offered at Cost Price with the usual commission added, and must be taken over intact. Other, at valuation or as may be mutually arranged. For further particulars apply to W. SHEPPERSON, Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A BAY ARAB, 5 years old, 14-2½. Price, Rs. 900.

A Bay Arab, 7 years old, 14-2½. Price, Rs. 500.

The pair, Rs. 1,300.

Both handsome and thoroughly trained chargers, quiet and indifferent to firing of any description, are steady in harness and have been driven singly and together, open to an offer.

A Regulation Field Service lbs. 80 Tent, almost new, Rs. 80.

One Saddle in good order for Rs. 20.

1 Bridle Saddle in good order for Rs. 5. Apply to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
20, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

MESSRS. SHROFF BROTHERS

BEG to Announce the General Public of their having OPENED in the exclusive premises at No. 6, HORNBY ROW, (lately occupied by Messrs. P. GRANT & Sons) a Branch of their General Provisions, and respectfully invite an early inspection of all NEW AND CHOICEST GOODS in the following Departments, Specially Ordered for this Branch:—

Ladies FRILLINGS.	ALBUMS.
,, LACES.	PHOTO FRAMES.
,, GLOVES.	PICTURE FRAMES.
,, MILTORES.	PLUSH BLOTTERS.
,, PARASOLS.	FANCY RETICULES.
,, SUNSHADES.	GLADSTONE BAGS.
,, GARTERS.	TIN TRUNK.
,, HANDKERCHIEFS.	TENNIS BATS.
,, FLOWERS.	,, BALLS.
,, FANS.	TOYS AND DOLLS.
,, PLUSH BAGS.	TABLE ORNAMENTS.
,, COMPANIONS.	FLOWER VASES.
,, HAND BAGS.	MAJOLICA VASES.
,, NEEDLE CASES.	ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
,, SLIPPERS ON CANVAS.	JEWELLERY.
	STATIONERY.
	GLASSWARE.

STORES AND PROVISIONS.
Our Prices are acknowledged Cheap.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

NIGGER TROUPES.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, post-free.

PICCOLOS.

	Rs. a.
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide-head, in D or G in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20 0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box	10 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25 0
Do. do., 2nd quality	20 0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.

Per set	2 9
Ditto Ebony	2 8
A substitude for Bones, the Distinct	0 8

TAMBOURINES.
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

14 inches in diameter	12 0
12 ,, ,, ...	9 0
11 ,, ,, ...	6 0
9 ,, ,, with tacked head	3 0
9 ,, ,, electro-plated metal Hoop	10 0

CASTANETS.

Ebony, per set	2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22 0

MODELS OF VIOLINS.

Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.	
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and	35 0
Violin Strings, per set	1 8
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 25, Rs. 35 and	45 0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to	16 0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6 0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to	20 0

BRASS WHISTLES.

A large assortment, each Re. 0-12, 1, 1-4 and	1 8

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, and	3 8

CORNETS.

	Rs a.
Best quality, by Boosey & Co., London, in case complete, Rs. 85 and	100 0
First-rate French Instruments, Rs. 35, 50 and	65 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C, three Octaves:—	
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument, in black case (cheap but well made)	50 0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box	65 0
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed i.e., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box; an excellent instrument	95 0
No. 4. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument. Keys bushed metal studs (i. e., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	120 0
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners—in Walnut Case	200 0

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany, Lock Box	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40 0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0
Mahogany Concertina 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey and Co.	100 0
Do. do. (got by Boosey) with Silver lip-plate	75 0
Do. do. without lip-plate	64 0
Do. do.	54 0
Do. do. Foreign make, in Box	25 0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and	25 0

FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.

A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATATOGUE, POST-FREE.

LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION,

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Constituents in Bombay and at Mofussil that they have just received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of Goods in all their Departments and beg to state that their prices have lately undergone a Complete Revision in order that no way be left for any other Firm to compete with them for the same quality or Goods, as it is their intention to hold and still maintain the reputation they have always held for their Stock.

INSPECTION AND TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in intimating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and Tricycles of the very best finish and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering them for sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small means and regular income, the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until the entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession and use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possession of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap machine considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator," spring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings combining speed, power, lightness, and simplicity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine, and a good hill climber.

For cash with order ..... Rs. 500,
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44 ..... Rs. 528.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of beautiful finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order ..... Rs. 230.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 25-12 ..... Rs. 309.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound, strong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order ..... Rs. 260
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments ..... Rs. 288

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER),
BOMBAY.

VERY SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

SHIPMENTS Now Landing!!!

EXTRA LIGHT, From 4 ozs. only.
The new Flexible easy Fitting Leather.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES, Rs. 6-10, Rs. 8-6, Rs. 9-4.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Gentlemen "HOMEWARD BOUND" to their large stock of useful requisites for the journey, all of which are of the best quality only.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

I amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR.
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN,

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, ENGRAVERS, ETC.
No. 6 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

LADIES' Hoop Rings set with precious stones.
Single-diamond and Gispy Rings.
Engagement, Keeper and Wedding Rings.
Diamond, and Pearl Ear Studs.
Necklets and Crosses (Plain and Jewelled.)
Gold Albert Chains and Gold Charms for the watch-chain.
Gold Lockets, plain and jewelled.
Gold Lockets and Charms for the watch-chain.
Bracelets (plain and jewelled).
GENTLEMEN'S Diamond Gispy Ring.
Single-diamond, Signet, and Band Rings.
Scarf Rings and Breast Pins (plain and jewelled).
Gold Albert Chains.

Any Pattern of Chain or Necklet made order in the best style.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	54 0	56 0
Chartreuse, green, per bottle	8 0	
Do. yellow	6 12	
Benedictine from the Monastery	65 0	68 0
Maraschino de Zara, best	56 0	
Kümmell, finest Riga	39 8	
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	42 0	44 0
Orange Bitters, best	28 0	
Vermouth	21 0	
Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.		29 8
Lime-Juice Cordial	14 0	
BEER.		
Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	6 0	4 2
Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	6 0	4 2
German Pilsener Beer	5 8	4 0
CIDER, ETC.		
Champagne Cider	7 0	4 4
Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	7 0	
Minerva Mineral Water	4 4	2 8

COGNAC IN JARS.	Credit. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
Cognac **** Very superior Old Pale	16 0
,, *** Superior Old Pale	14 0
,, ** Fine Old, very soft	12 0
,, * Capital Peg,	11 0

WHISKY IN JARS.

Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality our own shipping 9 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do.	1 gal.	Rs. 2	0 each.
Do. do. do.	2 ,,	,, 3	0 ,,
Do. do. do.	4 ,,	,, 4	0 ,,

Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	Credit. 4 Gls.	13½ Gals.	27 Gals.	54 Gals
MANZANILLA.	Per Jar.	Octve	Qtr. Cask.	Hhd.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
	42 0	190 0	248 0	483 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
St. Estephe	240 0
Medoc	190 0

Of these we keep Stocks from October to March only,

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.. MR. FRAMJEE. C. MEHTA.

THIS EVENING,

SATURDAY, 6th FEBRUARY.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.

V. R.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THE LORD REAY.

GRAND PRODUCTION OF

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S NEW AND ORIGINAL

JAPANESE OPERA.

MIKADO.

MIKADO.

MIKADO.

For the first time in Bombay on a scale of magnificence never equalled in India.

Entirely New Scenery painted expressly for this OPERA from London designs.

New and magnificent Japanese Costumes expressly imported from London

FOR THIS GREAT PRODUCTION.

SPECIAL JAPANESE STAGE APPOINTMENTS.

Powerful Chorus of School Girls, Nobles, Guards, &c.

FULL ORCHESTRA.

The Management have determined to produce this piece on a scale hitherto unprecedented in Bombay.

PROGRAMME.

The Curtain will rise at 9 p.m. to Gilbert and Sullivan's New Comic Opera in 2 Acts entitled the

MIKADO;

OR THE

TOWN OF TITIPU.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

THE MIKADO OF JAPAN... MR. GEO. ANDERSON.

NANKI-POO (His Son, disguised as a wandering minstrel, and in love with YUM-YUM) ... ... ,, H. WOOD.

KO-KO (Lord High Executioner of Titipu) ... ... ,, J. DEVON.

POOH-BAH (Lord High Everything Else) ... ... ,, D. C. SMITH.

PISH-TUSH (a Noble Lord)... ,, C. VANE.

YUM-YUM, PITTI-SING, PEEP-BO — Three Sisters, Wards of Ko-Ko — (MISS EMMA MARKHAM, ,, LAURA VERNON, ,, MAY ANDERSON.

KATISHA (an elderly Lady, in love with NANKI-POO) ... MRS. GEO. NORVILLE.

CHORUS OF SCHOOL-GIRLS, NOBLES, GUARDS, AND COOLIES.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT I.

COURT-YARD OF KO-KO'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE.

ACT II.

KO-KO'S GARDEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4..... Rs. 16. | Pit Stalls ..... Rs. 2.
Orchestra Stalls ..... ,, 4. | Pit ..... ,, 1.
Back Seats ..... Annas 8.

Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. COMMENCE AT 9 P.M.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

EXTRA EDITION.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1886.

TELEGRAMS.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, FEB. 1ST.

The MIKADO and SUITE left here by the S. S. YEDDO, and will arrive in Bombay to appear at the GAIETY THEATRE on Saturday, FEB. 6th. The most gorgeous costumes of the Court have been taken to make the occasion as imposing as possible.

LONDON, FEB. 2ND.

It is currently reported here that Mr. Gladstone, being asked by the Queen to form a new Government, has promised to confer on the Lessee of the Gaiety Theatre, the order of M-I-K-A-D-O for his enterprise and success in inducing "THE MIKADO" to visit Bombay.

NEW YORK, JAN. 31ST.

The Americans are much offended on hearing that "THE MIKADO" is to be produced in Bombay before being placed on the boards in America.

LONDON, FEB. 2ND.

Sir Arthur Sullivan heartily congratulates the Bombay public on the opportunity offered them of seeing "THE MIKADO."

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3RD.

There is a rumour here that the Viceroy purposes visiting Bombay to see "THE MIKADO" at the GAIETY THEATRE.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, FEB. 2ND.

Great excitment prevails all over Japan as to the reception "THE MIKADO" is likely to meet with in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE,

OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS !!!
BY GENERAL REQUEST
TO-DAY, AT 4-30 P.M.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE OF MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.

THE COMING BALL.

RICH CORDED SILK—ALL PURE SILK.

THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED!

All Colours.....Rs. 2 14 per yard.
Extra Rich Cream Corded Silk ,, 3 8

WHITE SATIN SHOES .....Rs. 5 0

WHITE KID GLOVES—
4 Button length..... ,, 2 8
6 ,, ,, ... ,, 3 0

OPEN WORK LISLE THREAD HOSE WHITE AND COLOURED.

WATSON AND Co.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

ધી બાંબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the office of the Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, when the following Resolutions will be proposed :—

(1.) That the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. recommended by the Directors be sanctioned.

(2.) That on a reference by agreement between Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff on the one hand and the Corporation on the other to be submitted for the opinion of the High Court as to the meaning of Sections 101 and 103 of the Articles of Association, and whether under them the shareholders have the power of altering the dividend recommended by the Directors or taking from Reserve Funds to effect an increase, the costs of both parties including those between Attorney and Client of, and incidental to, such reference be paid by the Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 5th February, 1886.

LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE.

BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Cash Rs. 2-4 per pair.

CHILDREN'S LISLE THREAD HOSE.

BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Re. 1-10 per pair,

CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE.

BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Cash Rs. 1-6 per pair.

WATSON AND Co.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH

FOR

IMPARTING NATURAL YOUTHFUL BLOOM TO THE CHEEKS AND LIPS.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
☞ TELEPHONE No. 39.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LOCOCK'S LOTION

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

IS a delightful preparation for the skin, gives Health and Beauty to the CHEEKS, FACE, HANDS, and NECK, rendering the skin Soft, Delicate, and Lovely. It effectually removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and Sunburn, and is so innocuous as to be the best application of excoriation and abrasion of the skin, even of infants.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HYGIENIC ILLUMINATION.

DR. WRIGHT'S

(Patent) PULMONIC

(Eucalyptus) CANDLES.

SECURE FOR INVALIDS A GOOD NIGHT'S REST,

Afford relief in ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DYSPNŒA, and in all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

OPINIONS OF THE PROFESSION.

"These Pulmonic Candles diffuse an agreeable fragrance during combustion, and will be a comfort to persons suffering from Asthmatic affections."—*Lancet.*

Per Box, Re. 1-12 net.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS.

Warranted best quality, kept always fresh in stock. Priced catalogues sent free by Post on application.

BEST ALBUMENISED PAPERS.

Extra fine quality of assorted tints and thickness, now in use by best of Photographers with satisfactory results.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Sold in one quire tins only.
Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor :—29 Diamond, Ruby, and Emerald Rings, and 5 Diamond and Emerald Earrings.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SURPLUS STORES &c., &c.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Workshops' Compound, Boreebunder, on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., the following :—

Brass cocks spindles, C. I. sluices, ferrules, screw spanners, garden tools and pumps, leather hose, tools harness, iron tyres, cast and wrought iron, pickaxes, powrahs, files, empty boxes, casks, cans and drums, bolts, nails, iron chains, belting leather, gauge glasses, copper nozzles, iron T. and angle pieces, wire, kerosine and street lamps, iron tree guards, old iron, old mutton benches, C. I. urinals, baskets, buckets, rammers, yokes, pins, chairs, tables, clocks, stone jars, tent, boat, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th February, 1886.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY.,

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),

HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,

6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS,
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
H. & N.'S POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
ORELL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.

Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c., &c,

SPECIAL SHORT

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-MADE DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

COME AND SEE our entirely New Goods in the NEW ESTABLISHMENT at No 6, Hornby Row, Fort. Prices cheaper than any firm.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUST OPENED for our NEW ESTABLISHMENT, at Fort, new Frillings, Laces, Gloves, Buttons, Flowers, Parasols, all Latest Novelties. Prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—We offer the General Public in our FORT BRANCH, Stores, Provisions, Crockery, Millinery, Stationery, Toys, and all useful and Fancy Goods at Market or Chuckla price.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SHIGRAM.—FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO-DAY, a roomy SHIGRAM in good repair.

FOR SALE, a FLOUR DRESSER, complete. Price, Rs. 700. For further particulars apply to ANDERSON & Co., 1, Dean-lane.

WANTED, SADDLE HORSE, strong, good walker, quiet, free from vice. Arab preferred. Mr. SCOTT, Girgaum.

THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY.—Ices of 3 sorts daily, and wines and spirits of the best quality only to be had at Church-gate-street.

WANTED, well bred BOARHOUND, MASTIFF, Greyhound, or Kangaroohound, dog. Apply TO-DAY or TO-MORROW to M., Great Western Hotel.

SUPERIOR COATING, Overcoating and Suiting Cloth, just landed, ex s. s. Loodiana, WILL BE SOLD at CRAWFORD and Co.'s Auction, TO-DAY, at 3 p. m.

FOR SALE, either privately, or at Bennett's Auction, on 13th instant, a PONGA, thoroughly complete and in good order, with pair of Ponies, capable of much work. Apply to W., care of this paper.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Pistachio and Strawberry Cream, Pineapple, Water Ice. Wines and Spirits, wholesale and retail. Pastry every day, fresh.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

TO BE SOLD, at Bennett's, this day, Saturday, a handsome strong silver colour Australian Mare, Goes well in saddle and harness, Lately purchased from Wilson's Circus.

ON VIEW, Mr. Edmund Eyres' valuable household furniture, piano, victoria, horse, &c., at Bandora Hill, Bandora, TO BE SOLD, TO-MORROW, the 7th inst.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

JUST RECEIVED, Scarlet and Blue Military Serge. Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—Y. A. LACKA, Jackeria Muqid.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

THE undersigned have an opening for two European or Eurasian lads who have matriculated.—GOSTLING and MORRIS, Architects.

FOR SALE, three well bred DOGS, MASTIFF, GREYHOUND, FOX-TERRIER, good pedigrees. Apply S. S. Salerno, Prince's Dock.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, 11 as. per tin; Gruyere Cheese, 14 as. per lb.; Cheddar do. 13 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

WANT TO JOIN a Native or European lucrative firm as an active partner, with a small capital. Apply A., care of Girgaum Post Office, Bombay.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Esplanade, next to Gyndkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TO BE LET, a spacious two-storeyed House at Lower Colaba, suitable for European or Parsi family. Apply to Maneckji Nowroji Mistry, 108, lower Colaba.

FOR SALE, BAY COB WALER, 14-3, aged 5, sound, with excellent paces and temper. Up to 15 stone—Apply to Lt.-Col. Adam, 20, N. I. Lines, Poona.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Manomed and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and HOBART DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, P. E. A. or Matriculated teacher, on good salary, for Khan Bahadur Edulji School at Mhow. Apply sharp.—SORABJEE EDALJI, 2, Girgaum Backroad.

HAVE a trial of diseases of horses as Farcy, Bursati, Lameness, &c., at Byculla Veterinary Stables, by M. GOSLA, and also every kind of Shoeing done, opposite Kemp and Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, &c.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 13, Marine-street.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO. Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 9, Meadows-street, Bombay.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY. A large shipment of choice Perfumes, Hair Lotions, Brilliantine, Soaps, Toothpowders, &c., &c., just to hand. BAHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, from Rs. 50. Plain and richly engraved Gent's watches in Gold, Silver, and metal cases with five years' guarantee, from Rs. 15. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a SALESMAN to manage business and take charge of a shop, with a fair knowledge of English and Gujrati, substantial references or guarantee required.—Apply K., care of this office.

TO BE SOLD, at Bennett's Auction, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, a handsome and stylish four wheeled PERTH CART, almost new, with pole, shafts, lamps, &c., complete. A very pretty carriage for a lady to drive.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of lenths of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY of securing an established business. The proprietor of a flourishing and lucrative business, worth Rs. 50,000 is desirous of disposing of it before leaving for foreign parts. Apply to D. D., care of this office.

INVINCIBLE Racing Tricycle, Humber Pattern, 33 in. Wheels geared up to 59 inches, weight 44 lbs., Arab Cradle Spring, Ball Bearings to all parts, Lamps, spare Rim, Spokes, Nuts, &c., nearly new. Apply "Cycle," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TUESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1886, Grand evening Concert in the Town Hall under the patronage of His Excellency Lord Reay, in aid of Funds of THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE. Particulars hereafter. Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, may be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bed room, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 30 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Hot Joints from 1 till 3 p.m. Monthly Boarders taken.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1, Postage half anna.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—53, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted sums through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA) AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... Rs.	50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... ,,	55 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ..... ,,	44 0	,, ...
Dry Elite ,, ... ,,	46 0	,, 47 0
First Quality Dry ..... ,,	38 0	,, 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra..... Rs. 48 0 —

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Hahnheimer ..... ,,	16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer ..... ,,	17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch ..... ,,	21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein ..... ,,	21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg ..... ,,	25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer ..... ,,	25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner ..... ,,	28 0	,, 34 0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... ,,	34 0	,, ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Moselblumchen ..... Rs.	...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner ..... ,,	—	,, 15 0
Hochheimer ..... ,,	—	,, 18 0
Hannebergar ..... ,,	15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch ..... ,,	—	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg ..... ,,	18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer ..... ,,	23 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ..... ,,	28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger ..... ,,	28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger ..... ,,	34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger ..... ,,	35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ..... Rs.	18 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port ..... Rs.	19 0	...
Fine ,, ... ,,	22 0	...
Very fine ,, ... ,,	27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port. ,,	38 0	—

CLARETS.

From A. HERMANN and Co., PARIS.

Per 1 doz. Qts.

St. Julien Claret..... Rs.	9 0	...

From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc ..... Rs.	10 8	...
Chateau de Frauds ..... ,,	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc..... ,,	14 0	...
Les Canons ..... ,,	16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun ..... ,,	18 0	...
Chateau Leoville ..... ,,	19 0	...
Chateau Lalitte ..... ,,	23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin ..... ,,	27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe .....Rs.	17 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon ..... ,,	15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc ..... ,,	17 8	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose ..... ,,	23 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc ..... Rs.	12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre ..... ,,	16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret ..... Rs.	17 0	...
Chateau Romer ..... ,,	16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz ..... ,,	12 0	,, 14 0

BRANDY

Per 1 doz. qts.

Gold labels, Gold capsules..... Rs.	26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ..... ,,	21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & } ,,	24 0
Red Bars ..... { Sons }	

From A. DUBOIGNO FILS AND Co.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules ,,	29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy** ,,	34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay ..... Rs.	21 0
Chambertin ..... ,,	26 0

WHISKEY.

Per 1 doz. qts.

Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey ..... Rs.	20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky ..... ,,	24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Paull Beer ..... Rs.	6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer ..... ,,	5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer ..... ,,	6 4	,, 0 4
Pilsener Beer ..... ,,	5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale ..... ,,	4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles..... ,,	5 12	...

BUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints..... Rs.	25 0	...
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles ..... ,,	40 0	...

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Ineat Kummuel ..... Rs.	38 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior ..... ,,	19 0	...
Do. do Finest..... ,,	20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles ..... ,,	4 0	...
Do. do do tins ..... ,,	5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from .....lbs.	19-20	Rs. 0 11

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest ..... per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter ..... per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked..... per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATRA.

	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) ..... Rs.	1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausage) ..... ,,	1 6	,, ...
Asparagus ..... ,,	2 8	,, ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut..... ,,	1 4	,, 0 ...
Celiery ..... ,,	0 14	,, ...
White Cabbage in Butter ..... ,,	0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)..... ,,	1 6	,, ...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine..... ,,	1 4	,, ...
Red do. do. ..... ,,	1 2	,, 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
	Rs 1 8	Rs 1 8
Asparagus ..... ,,	...	,, 0 12
Cellery ..... ,,	...	,, 0 9
French Bean ..... ,,	...	,, 0 9
Young Gut Beans..... ,,	...	,, 1 8
Smoked Sausages..... ,,	...	,, 1 6
Small Sausages ..... ,,	...	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine..... ,,	...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup ..... ,,	...	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FAST DYED KHAKI.

E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS, FOR

LEEMANN AND GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI,

HAVE received new and complete stock of the following materials, viz :—

DRILLS, in various qualities and shades.
COTTON SERGES, do. do.
WOOLLEN SERGES in Khaki, Blue and Chocolate.
SCARLET SERGES, for Officers and Privates.
TURBAN CLOTH, for Helmets and Native Pugrees.
LINEN CANVASS, for Havre-sacks, Tents, &c.
CORDS (Woollen and Cotton), very suitable for Riding Breeches.
LEG-BANDAGES, in Cotton.
LEG-BANDAGES (Woollen), in Khaki and Blue.
SEWING COTTON, in different numbers.

All the above materials is warranted fast against Soap, Soda, Sun-light, Air and Perspiration.

Samples and Price-Current on application.

NOTICES.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. G. R. YATES to SIGN our firm per PROCURATION.

F. J. V. MINCHIN & Co.

Gopalpore, 1st February, 1886.

THE PROPRIETOR of the ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON begs most respectfully to inform his customers that he has engaged two experienced Hair Dressers from the Academy of London and Paris and earnestly solicits their kind patronage. Perfumery and Toilet requisites from the best manufacturers may also be had. No. 42, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for first-class people only will be OPENED from the 1st of February, 1886, at Fernwood, Coonoor, Neilgherries, where visitors will find all the comforts of an English home, as far as the country permits. For terms, &c., &c., address

THE PROPRIETRESS,
Fernwood, Coonoor, Neilgherries.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6, 5½, 5, 4½ per cent per annum subject to { 18 months, 12 ,, 9 ,, 6 ,, } notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.

65, CORNHILL, LONDON,

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS { Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS { With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS { The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS { By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS { By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS { By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS { On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS { Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS { A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS { The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS { Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS { Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS { Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,

K.G., K.G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & CO.,

COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats. Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hnng on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in four-in-hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for four-in-hand driving.

Drawings and

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... Feb. 12th, 7h. 37·5m, a.m.
Full Moon ..... „ 18th, 11h. 6·3m, p.m.
Last Quarter ..... „ 25th, 10h. 2·6m, p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 6	Criminal Sessions, 9 a.m. Volunteer Rifle Association.	6 34	5 51	0	40m	6	39m
				0	41a	6	30 a
Sun. 7	5th Sunday after Epiphany. Church Parade, Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.	6 34	5 55	1	6m	7	4m
				1	13 a	6	57 a
Mon. 8	Bombay Legislative Council, Meeting, 4 p.m.	6 33	5 56	1	32m	7	30m
				1	44 a	7	17 a
Tu. 9	Royal Yacht Club General Meeting. Grand Evening Concert, Town Hall. English mail expected per s.s. Siam.*	6 33	5 56	2	1m	8	1m
				2	22 a	7	53 a
Wed. 10	Town Council, 3 p.m.	6 33	5 56	2	33m	8	40m
				2	8 a	8	26 a
Thr. 11	.....	6 33	5 57	3	8m	9	29m
				2	2 a	9	34 a
Fri. 12	Departure of English mail per s.s. Cathay, 5 p.m.	6 32	5 57	3	47m	10	34m
				3	17 a	10	54 a

* Left Aden at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, 3rd instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, FEBRUARY 7.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion Choral. Hymns 242, 315 & 178.
11 a.m.—Litany, plain Celebration and Sermon by the Rev. C. Walford, M.A.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. C. Walford M.A. Hymns 166 and 391.
Magnificat et Nunc Dimittis—Clarke Whitfeld.
Anthem.—"I will lift up mine Eyes."—Clarke Whitfeld.
Thursday, February 11.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 180, 257 & 231.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins. Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 205, 238 and 197.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 165, 246 and 235.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 79 and 323.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 180, 18, and 179.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 205, 317 and 235.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 318, 304 and 316.
Wednesday, February 10.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church expenses.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Fort, Dean Lane Hall.
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Service, by Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D.D.
6 p.m.—Service.

Grant Road.

7 a.m.—Sunday School.
10-30 a.m.—Service.
6 p.m.—Service, by Rev. J. M. Thoburn.

Mazagon.

9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—and 5 p.m.—Services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 166, 261 and 27.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanical Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Psalmody.—Psalm 15o (2nd verse), tune 2. Par. 54, tune 113. Anthem.—"O, taste and see, &c." Hymn 98.—New Hymnal.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL, PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE. BYCULLA).

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
7 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Sermon and Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7-30 p.m.—Lieut.-General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Castlebank, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the Ship Sir Launcelot, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

THE annual general meeting of the Breach Candy Swimming Bath was held at the Bath premises on Wednesday the 3rd instant at 7 30 a. m. Mr. John Marshall having been voted to the chair, the business commenced with a proposal by Mr. F. D. Parker, seconded by Col. Portman, that the accounts for the past year be passed, which was accordingly agreed to. It was then proposed by Mr. John Marshall, and seconded by Mr. F. A. Little, that the report for the past year be adopted, and this was also agreed to. Mr. Marshall then proposed that two mornings per week should be set apart between the hours of 8 and 10 a. m. for the exclusive use of ladies. The following resolution proposed by him, and seconded by Mr. Little, was put to the meeting and unanimously adopted :—"That the Bath be set apart for ladies on Monday and Thursday mornings from 8 to 10 o'clock, in substitution of the existing arrangement, and that the Bath between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and Government gazetted holidays, be reserved for the use of families." It was proposed by Col. Portman and seconded by Mr. Little that, except during the hours when the Bath is reserved for ladies and families, it shall be open to the public. Hitherto during certain hours on certain days in the week, the Bath has been reserved for subscribers, and by this resolution the restriction to the use of the Bath by those who are not subscribers has consequently been removed.

The following gentlemen were elected to the committee for the ensuing year :—Col. Portman, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Mr. John Marshall, Mr. F. D. Parker, Mr. F. A. Little, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Mr. Hirjeal Walton, Honorary Secretary. A resolution was passed directing the Honorary Secretary to write to certain gentlemen inviting them to join the committee.

From the annual report, it appears that the financial position of the Bath is fairly satisfactory. The Committee, however, are anxious to secure more support from the European public, especially that part of it resident in the neighbourhood. During the year, the committee have purchased a small hot air engine and pump, and with the assistance of these, it has been found possible to keep the shallow end of the Bath always filled up to a depth of six feet. As the water in the Bath is changed daily, its level in the Bath without the assistance of a pump, must fluctuate with the level of the tide. Hence it has happened that at neap tides the level at the shallow end has not unfrequently been not more than 3 feet above the bottom. This inconvenience has now, however, been entirely overcome by the introduction of the engine and pump.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARMINE, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 50c., small size 25c. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 56, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London E. C. England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, large size 50c. small size 25c. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 56 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London E. C. England, Wholesale agents, Treacher and Co. Ltd., Bombay, Poonlia, and Poona. The trade and grocers generally supplied at Wholesale Prices.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Volunteer Rifle Association.
Alfred Theatre, Volpi's performing animals, 4-30 p.m.
Band, R. V. I., Esplanade, 5-15 p.m.
Band, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers, at the Merchanics' Institute, Parel, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Mikado," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Bancoora (s), from Calcutta ; Commilla (s), Buzreh ; Aurretta (s), Moulmein ; and Cathay (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Alcester (s), for Akyab ; Burmah (s), K. Coast and Kurrachee ; and Verona (s), Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Heartburn left the dock on Thursday, and the s.s. Hazara yesterday.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd January, 1886, was 74,085 maunds, and in money Rs. 771.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Naigaum Road in view of the body of Krishna Rama, a labourer, aged 20 years. He died from the effects of a wound he received on the forehead some days ago by a bamboo striking him accidentally. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Hindoo Burning Ground, Sonapore, on view of the body of Dewa Raghoo, aged 16 years. Deceased about 15 days ago got the small finger of his right hand crushed ; tetanus supervened ; and he died from its effects. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at De Lisle Road on view of the body of Gunga, kiri, aged 18 months, who died from the effects of burns which she received by her clothes having accidentaly caught fire while playing near a fire-place. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the month of January, 1886, was 1,224, consisting of 561 males, 466 females, and 254 children. Out of which 952 were Hindoos, 236 Parsees, 40 Mussulmans, and 6 Christians. The daily average was 41·419.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, on view of the body of Babajee Gunnoo, a labourer, aged 50 years. He had been suffering from pains in his chest and difficulty of breathing for several years. He died somewhat suddenly yesterday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Burjorjee Framjee Maistry was charged before Mr. Ryan with the theft of Rs. 1,800, the property of Manucherjee Pallonjee Wrestry. The accused had been arrested in Calcutta on a warrant issued by his Worship. After the theft of the money the accused was suspected, owing to his fast and gay life and his absconding from Bombay. The case was adjourned.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 5-45 p.m. :—

Overture	Auber and Richter
Valse	Soires D'ete ..... Waldteufel.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia ..... Donizetti.
Quadrille	La Grande Duchesse ..... Strauss.
Galop	Jagar Lust ..... Rieue.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT PAREL.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Mechanics' Institute, Parel, at 5 p.m. :—

March	Millanaise ..... Smith.
Lancers	Trial by Jury ..... Coote.
Overture	Italianischen Style ..... Schubert.
Valse	Thine alone ..... Meissa-es.
Selection	Patience ..... Sullivan.
Quick March	Hail the Bold ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A CURIOUS CASE OF THEFT.—Inspector Guider charged Punjaree Goova and Thepa Goova, servants, before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court yesterday with committing theft, as servants, of sundry articles, the property of Messrs. Nevel and Co., of the value of Rs. 38·8. Arthur James Fernandes, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Nebel and Co., Import Agents, said the articles the subject matter of the charge were samples forwarded to the firm by their agencies in Europe. They were kept in the sample room. The accused were brought to witness by the police. No. 1 was a servant in the firm and witness had granted him leave that day to marry. No. 2 was a substitute for another servant. The services of No. 2 not being required, he left the firm. Witness produced a Power of Attorney entrusting him with the management of the firm during the absence of Mr. Rescorp, the managing assistant, who was at Delhi. Witness made no charge against the accused with reference to the property. He could not say if some of it was given away to either of the accused. Turner clasped Lalu who struggled to a very old collection of samples. Witness was quite sure they were thrown away.—After this witness was examined, Mr. Ryan asked superintendent Sweeney how he intended to proceed to prove that the articles were stolen. The complainant did not wish to charge the accused, and he could not swear that the articles were not given to them. Mr. Sweeney said that Mr. Fernandes was not the complainant. He was only a witness for the police, who prosecuted. The charge of theft was not compoundable, and he thought he would be able to prove that the things were stolen. Mr. Ryan remarked that in that case he would remand the case and give Mr. Sweeney an opportunity to see the Public Prosecutor on the matter. The case was adjourned, and the accused enlarged on bail, Mr. Fernandez undertaking to produce them in Court.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS AND MISCHIEF.—Mowji Raghowji agent of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy, C.S.I., complainant, *versus* Goja Bapu and another, defendants. On the 31st January at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the magistrate inspected the place in company with Mr. Frere who appeared on behalf of the complainant and Mr. Harishankar Balcrushna who appeared for the defence. On inspection it was clear that the opening in the Garja stone wall was newly made. It was more than three Kanbis (supposing an opening of three Kanbis existed before) as alleged by the defence not only that, but it appeared that fresh Gurkas had been erected on the complainant's ground so as to make a gate-way by erecting parallel stone-walls from both ends of the opening. There was not the slightest trace of a foot-path having existed there as alleged by the defence, but an attempt had been made by the accused to show that a foot-path was there by digging a line from the western boundary to the eastern one and placing loose stones alongside the path thus dug. New holes were seen made on the eastern boundary for receiving pegs to mark the laying out of the path, but the prompt action of the complainant put a stop to it. Mr. Harishankar, who appeared for the defence, concurred with the magistrate in saying that the holes and the path were dug afresh. From the careful inspection of the spot and the surrounding circumstances the Court is of opinion that there was no opening in the place before as alleged by the accused. The opening was quite a new one and the path was dug afresh to deceive, and the accused had no right to commit the mischief they are proved to have done. The defendants are convicted of the charge of mischief and fined one rupee each, under section 522 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The complainant is put in possession of the land, subject matter of the charge, without prejudice to any civil right, if the accused had any.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs, legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8 ; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8 ; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8 ; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19 ; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, etc.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN AN ARTIST AND HIS AGENTS.

THE hearing of the case of Albert Frankel *versus* Soundy and Company, Limited, was continued before Sir William Wedderburn at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, for the defendants.

Mr. A. F. Soundy, the defendant, said the plaintiff was first introduced to him in November, 1883, when he was engaged in crayon drawings at the Temple Bar. Witness saw the drawings and entered into verbal arrangements with plaintiff for his working in witness's studio. Those arrangements were afterwards reduced to writing. As to witness's own portrait, it was executed to enable witness to judge of plaintiff's ability. Nothing was said about paying for it. Witness did not think much of the picture, and was willing to have it destroyed if the plaintiff pleased. Under that agreement witness got several orders for plaintiff which he exposed in his studio. His share of the money received for the orders came on an average to Rs. 400 a month. Witness did not think the terms of the arrangements were hard to the plaintiff. The commission charged by witness on other articles depended upon circumstances, and varied from 15 to 25 per cent. A cheque for Hali Sicca rupees, equivalent to 3,360 government rupees, was received by him on account of the picture of Sir Salar Jung. It had been arranged that witness was to solicit orders at Hyderabad and take half the share of the proceeds. As for the journey to Hyderabad, the witness and Mr. Frankel were to pay their own expenses. When witness came to know that Mr. Frankel was executing orders without his knowledge, he insisted upon the agreement with him being reduced to writing. Plaintiff had received orders without his knowledge from Messrs. Nusserwanjee Patit, D'Aguiar, and Freeborn. They went to Hyderabad early in July and witness solicited orders for Mr. Frankel from some of the noblemen there. He had solicited and got all orders enumerated in his account at the private interview with plaintiff. Plaintiff might have had the things he had left at Soundy's, whenever he chose. (Mr. Anderson here read letters showing the defendant's willingness to settle the suit out of Court.) Witness had paid all the expenses at Hyderabad, Mr. Frankel not having sufficient money with him. Witness paid his own, as well as the artist's railway fare and luggage charges.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Russel, witness said the shares of the defendants' company were now at a considerable discount, and had been so for a considerable time. Judging from what he had seen of Mr. Frankel at first, he thought he was a very competent artist, and that it would be desirable in the interests of the company to retain his services. There were no minutes in the proceedings of the board meetings of the company as to the engagement of the plaintiff ; but witness had mentioned this fact to the directors. When he was first introduced to the plaintiff he did not think it desirable that there should be an agreement in writing with him. Even considering that Mr. Frankel was to give the defendants the whole of his services, he did not consider that 20 per cent. was an exorbitant commission. Witness had, however, employed many other artist before on those terms. Witness had solicited the company with regard to his railway fare to Hyderabad.

Mr. Frankel did not consider himself witness's guest, when staying at Secunderabad. Witness ordered carriages and tongas and everything. Witness had no price list, and no document to show that Rs. 150 claim was a fair one. Witness bought a map of India to be introduced into the picture of Sir Salar Jung. He suggested the book "Our faithful Ally" in it. Witness had another pedestal in his shop. Witness was not quite certain of the measurement of the pictures he claimed half about. He had not seen some of them. The picture for Mr. Wilkinson was worth more than Rs. 100, and was painted by the plaintiff at witness's request, as Mr. Wilkinson had lent the studio. The Nizam's picture was begun in Bombay if it had been sold there it would have formed part of the Bombay agreement. The plaintiff was willing to give 5½ per cent. if it was sold at Hyderabad. He was not willing to give 20 per cent. Mr. Asher, witness was told, had got plaintiff's passage to Calcutta to Tonk and thence to Bombay. No offer witness made of a compromise included any part of the costs plaintiff incurred.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson witness said what he had written was to induce the plaintiff to get the case out of the Small Cause Court. On the filing of the suit in June the accounts were fully entered in the books. Witness did not get the moneys for the water-colour pictures from Frankel. While at Hyderabad witness did not think it was necessary to enter the agreement in writing, as he had Frankel under his control, but when his son was left in Hyderabad he thought it necessary.

Examined by the court, witness said the arrangements with the plaintiff were concluded about the middle of June. It was talked over and over again and verbal arrangements made. He could not fix a date when they were finally concluded. It never occurred to him that it would be necessary that he should give notice to the gentlemen and noblemen who had given orders to stop payment of moneys to the plaintiff.

Herman Asher, a Government contractor in the mining business, said Mr. Frankel owed him some money, about Rs. 163. Mr. Frankel agreed to pay the amount he owed witness to Mr. Soundy, and the latter would give him credit. He was sure he agreed to pay Rs. 5.0. Witness was not sure if it was in instalments of Rs. 50. Witness was on friendly terms with Frankel when he lent him the money. He remembered his going to Hyderabad and hearing the terms of his agreement, but he would not be positive as to them.

In cross-examination witness said all the money given to Frankel was entered into the accounts. He lent Frankel the money to go to Tonk from Calcutta. When he knew Frankel he had not a pair of shoes to his feet and witness's wife bought him a pair.

Plaintiff owed Mrs. Asher Rs. 10, and when he told witness that he was making plenty of money, witness asked him to pay the money.

H. C. Soundy, Assistant Manager of Soundy and Company, said he took a letter with him. He knew something of the terms of the letter. He got the letter in August. He heard a conversation between his father and plaintiff. The substance was that Soundy and Company were to secure orders and supply frames and stretchers, and Frankel supplying colors, and each to have half profits. There was no question about the arrangements ; it was all done on the faith of verbal agreement. He did only in expensive impastial halfpaints, pints, and quarts, all by [illegible] and Co., 38 High Holborn, London

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

MR. R. H. MADAN, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests South Thana, A. Division, has given the following evidence before the Forest Commission at Kalyan :—My present charge comprises Shahapur, including Mokhada and Bulwandi. The permit system of supplying firewood both to the trade and for local consumption is as follows :—Nakas are established at Railway Stations and depôts. The Nakedars issue permits in a printed form to all applicants for the removal of dead wood for fuel on payment of a fee of one rupee per cart load. In Mokhada, where there are no Nakedars, the round guards issue the permits. These permits allow the holders to go to specified forests and collect the specified quantity of material within a specified time. The time allowed is regulated according to the distance of the forest from the Naka ; two days are allowed for collection of wood, and one day for every ten miles to be travelled to and fro. On returning to the Naka with the fire wood, the permit-holder exchanged the permit for a pass under section 241 of the India Forest Act, which covers the export of the material either by road, rail or water. This is called the Jalan Kolpat system. This system has been abandoned this season, while in force, traders availed themselves of it largely, but the local population scarcely at all. This system led to abuses. In order to create a sufficient supply of dead-wood traders got their employés to manufacture dead wood by girdling trees and setting fire to forests ; it led to the corruption of subordinates ; permit-holders, with the connivance of the subordinates, removed timber-Kolpat instead of fire wood and removed a larger quantity of fuel than was paid for. A good deal of green wood was also cut and carted away under this system. Last year I got a Nakedar dismissed for allowing timber to pass under the cover of a fire wood permit. The inquiry showed that the wood passed the Naka at night. Frauds of this kind can occur without the connivance of the Nakedars. There are heaps of wood at Railway stations, a permit-holder can bring a load at night, mix it up with the heap and return again to the forest and bring wood a second time under the same permit, and so on. Another source of fraud is this :—A permit-holder goes to the jungle ; as long as he is in the jungle he is protected by his permit ; directly he leaves the jungle he can assert that the material in his possession has been obtained from occupied lands ; as no passes are required to cover the latter, and proof as to the source from which the material has been got is not forth-coming, he can deposit his load at the station and return again to the jungle on the same permit, and repeat the operation so long as the time specified in the permit will allow him. If passes for removal of wood from Malki lands instead of the contractor collecting any fallen wood he pleases, he is only at liberty to remove logs marked for the purpose by the department. This modification has been introduced to avoid fraud by manufacture of dead wood. Any removal of wood in excess of the latter was brought to light in what is called the Birwadi case. I produce correspondence relating to this case for perusal. In this case the cutting was within half a mile of the village and the depôt at which the wood was stacked was situated in the heart of the village and close to the Patel's house, but none of the villagers would come forward to give evidence. The case was first reported by the Talati and the round guard to their respective superiors. As the contractor could not be criminally prosecuted, he was fined under the penalty clause of his contract and the beat guard was dismissed from service. The system of agricultural depots has been abolished, because villagers refused to purchase ; they wanted the materials free. The depots were stocked with suitable material and there were standard prices for each class of material. From my experience I am of the opinion that the prices charged were generally very much nor very low. To take the place of the depots from this year it has been arranged to have departmental fellings in every beat, according to estimated local demand, and the material to be sold by retail auction without reserve to the bona fide residents of that beat. The material of one of the ordinary departmental teak fellings is to be sold by retail auction to meet local wants, especially of the villagers of the towns. The privilege of cutting firewood by wild tribes has led them to sell the wood largely to dealers. This encourages cutting of green wood, and manufacture of dead wood, not only in Government forests, but also in Malki lands. I think that the head load privilege should be restricted to supply firewood for local want, and a fee if possible levied on each head load from the wild tribes when sold for trade. Forest fires are very common in Shahapur, less so in Mokhada and rare in Mokuada. I ascribe the fires principally to manufacture of dead wood by the wild tribes and the villagers, to sulkar by the wild tribes and to accident. I ascribe the absence of fires in Mokhada to the fact that there is only a fire in June. I have received no complaints of the compulsion having been used in making the wild tribes collect Dhavda leaves. A round-guard once told me that the price (2 pies per seer) fixed was too low, but I had had no time to test the accuracy of the statement. The price was fixed by the divisional forest officer in my presence, after consulting some Kathodia near Wasind, who expressed themselves quite willing to collect the leaves at that price. The traders do not employ outsiders to procure wood from the forests, the wild tribes cut and collect the wood for them and the villagers cart it away. The latter also sometimes cut and collect. I hand in statements, being the statistics of trade for 1882-84 and 1884-85 in the Shahapur Taluka. It has never come to my knowledge that there is an organised system by which villagers subscribe among themselves to secure the connivance of the forest guards for the removal of forest produce unauthorisedly.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE following letter has been sent to the Principals of the Various Medical Schools in India :—

Government House, Calcutta ; January 30th, 1886.

SIR,—Her Majesty the Queen-Empress having graciously signified to the Countess of Dufferin her intention of presenting medals to the most distinguished female licentiates in the medical schools of India, I am directed by the Lady President of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India to inform you that the Central Committee propose awarding them in the following manner :—

A gold medal will be offered for annual competition in each of the four Indian Universities, Bengal (Calcutta), Bombay, Madras, and Punjab (Lahore), students at the Agra Medical School being allowed to compete at Lahore.

These medals will be called the "Queen-Empress Medals," and will only be awarded to candidates who attain a high standard of proficiency.

His Excellency the Viceroy has placed five silver medals at the disposal of the National Association, and the Central Committee propose offering them for competition among the female students of the Hospital Assistant Class, one to each of the Medical Schools at Agra, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, and Madras.

These medals will be called the "Viceroy's Medals." The details of competition for the above gold and silver medals are now under consideration, and the conditions will be made public hereafter.

Her Excellency the Lady President would be obliged by your kindly giving due notice of the above to the female medical students at—I have the honour to be Sir, Your obedient servant.

H. COOPER, A. D. C,
Honorary Secretary.

THE WHEAT CROP.

THE first report on the prospects of the Wheat Crop in the Punjab is as follows :—"Estimated area under wheat this year 5,000,000 acres, or nineteen per cent. less than last year ; decrease owing to want of rain at sowing time. Rain in December and now has greatly improved the prospects of the crop."

The second report on the prospects of the Wheat Crop in the Central Provinces is as follows :—

"Prospects have not changed materially since submission of first forecast. The wheat crop is reported to be in favourable condition in all districts, and its principal risk of damage is now from blight ; no rain has, however, fallen since the third week of December, though the weather has been rather cloudy at times. The exports of wheat up to date show an increase over those of the corresponding period of last year. The price of wheat in Raipur was in December one anna per maund less than it was in November, and 5½ annas less than it was in October, this is in itself an indication of favourable prospects in Nagpur, prices have risen one anna per maund since November ; in Jabalpur prices are stationary."

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company (Limited), 33, Farringdon-road, London.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA OF 1886.

SAILING COMMITTEE.—Commodore Captain Morland ; Rear Commodore John Macfarlane, Esq ; Kenneth Macaulay, Esq ; Colonel W. Merriman ; John Hay Grant, Esq ; Tyrrel Leith, Esq.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—For Club yachts under 6 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money, and a cup, value Rs. 100. To start at 1-30 p.m. Once round the course.

2ND RACE.—For Club yachts under 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money, and a cup, value fifteen gold mohurs. To start at 1-45 p.m. Once round the course.

3RD RACE.—Club yachts, over 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money, and a cup, value twenty gold mohurs. To start at 2 p.m. Once round the course.

4TH RACE.—*Bona fide* ships' boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 30. 3rd boat saves stakes. To start at 2-15 p.m. Once round the course.

5TH RACE.—Licensed Kurrachee boats. No time allowance. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 30 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 15. To start at 2-30 p.m. Once round the course.

6TH RACE.—Bunder boats. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 30 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 15. To start at 2-45 p.m. Once round the course.

7TH RACE.—Licensed jolly-boats. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 30 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 15. To start at 3 p.m. Once round the course.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—For all yachts, which may have competed in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd Sailing Races on 15th February, 1886. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance, one gold mohur. Prize—Cup, value fifteen gold mohurs. To start at 1-30 p.m. Once round the course.

2ND RACE.—Yachts coming under Club Rule XXXIV. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—a cup, value Rs. 100 and entrance money. To start at 1-45 p.m. Once round the course.

3RD RACE.—For steam-launches, limited to 55 feet between perpendiculars. Time allowance, fifteen seconds per foot of length. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 75 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Three launches to start, or no race. Five launches to start, or no 2nd prize. To start at 2-30 p.m.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For 5 or 6-oared gigs. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize, Rs. 50. Four boats to start, or no race, To start at 4-30 p.m.

2ND RACE.—Cutters and launches pulling eight or more oars. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 40 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start, or no 2nd prize. To start at 4-45 p. m.

3RD RACE.—For 4-oared gigs and boats limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize, Rs. 30. To start at 5 p. m.

4TH RACE.—Yachts boat race, any size or number of oars pulled by yachts-sailing crews. Entrance free. Prize, Rs. 30. To start at 5-10 p. m.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

SAILING MATCH.

Consolation Handicap.—For all vessels which have competed in this year's racing, but have not won a prize during the Regatta. Entrance, Rs. 10. 1st prize, entrance money and Rs. 100 added ; 2nd prize, Rs. 30. To start at 1-30 p. m. Once round the course.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—4-oared out-riggers ; open to members of any rowing club. Entrance, Rs. 40. Prize—Entrance money and five gold mohurs added. Three boats to start, or added money will not be given. To start at 5-30 p.m.

2ND RACE.—Single sculling race for out-riggers ; open to members of any rowing club. Course, half-a-mile. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money and two gold mohurs added. Three to start, or added money will not be given. To start at 5 40 p.m.

3RD RACE.—Out-rigger race, service fours ; open to members of any service. Entrance, Rs. 40. Prize—Entrance money and five gold mohurs added. Three to start or added money will not be given. To start at 5-50 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

ANOTHER MURDER CASE REMANDED FOR FURTHER ENQUIRY.

THE EMPRESS VS. RUPIJA SHIVA.

THIS was a confirmation case, the prisoner having been sentenced to death by Dr. Pollen as acting Sessions Judge of Poona in November last. Their lordships, in December last, having remanded it for further enquiry, additional evidence had been taken by Mr. Candy, the Sessions Judge of Poona, who forwarded it to the High Court on the 18th ult. It came on again before their lordships on Tuesday, when Mr. V. Bhatavdekur appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. Pandurang, acting Government pleader, for the Crown.

The case was tried before Dr. Pollen and a jury, two by a majority of four to one found the accused not guilty. Dr. Pollen disagreed so completely with the verdict that he considered it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court. He was of opinion that the evidence of the case satisfactorily established the charge of murder. The confession of the accused before the first-class magistrate at Junar immediately after the event ; the examination of the accused before the committing magistrate at Poona, which was extremely detailed and circumstantial, and was corroborated in many important particulars by other evidence in the case ; and the medical and other evidence regarding the marks and nature of the injuries on the head of the deceased woman seemed to Dr. Pollen to furnish ample evidence of the accused's guilt. Although he retracted his confessions in the Sessions Court, he admitted even there that he had concealed the *sarri* of the deceased and produced it before the police in the presence of a "panch." From the medical evidence and the sudden death of the womau, Dr. Pollen was induced to believe that the accused must have struck her a severe blow on the head sufficient to cause her death. The learned judge believed that the accused carried the body away and placed it in a pool of water in the position in which it was found. On this reference, bearing in mind there marks of Sir M. R. Westropp in the case of Regina *vs.* Kassinath Dinkar, in the Bombay High Court Reports 138, with regard to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.

THE Bank of England return for the week shows a further advance in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities from 43 to 45 per cent., but rates of discount in the open market remain unaltered at 1⅛ per cent. on 3, and 2 per cent. on 6 months' bills. Consols remain at 100⅛, notwithstanding the unsettled state of party politics at home, in fact the only item in which there is any alteration reported from the London Stock Exchange is Rupee Paper, which has given way ¼ in 4, and ⅛ in 4½ per cent.

The General Produce markets are reported by wire as unaltered except for a partial decline of 6s. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet at unchanged prices on the spot, but 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher in arrivals. The day's sales were only estimated at 8,000 bales, but of these 600 were Surats, a comparatively full proportion. In New York yesterday ready cotton was unchanged but futures were 2 points dearer. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Thursday's receipts	23,000	10,000	17,000
Six days' do.	99,000	65,000	89,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,159,000	4,166,000	4,044,000

Our local Cotton market was quiet in the early part of the day, but rather more active in the afternoon. Exporters are reported to have bought Broach and Bhownuggers at a recovery of Re. 1 per candy, and although we do not hear of anything having been done in Bengals sellers are asking an advance of Rs. 2 per candy.

WHEAT is not quotably altered in value for future delivery, but ready stuff is keenly competed for at a further slight advance in rates, especially Red Passy and Soft White.

SEEDS are firm at unchanged prices.

FREIGHTS are decidedly no better. A considerable quantity of Wheat has been booked by the Liners for Liverpool at 11s 3d., old scale, and Cotton has been done for Feb.-March shipment at 15s per ton. We quote the following as current market rates:—

	Ready.	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	,,	11-32	15
London	,,	12-64	15
Open Charter	,,	17-64	
Dunkirk	,,	16-32 to 17-64	
Antwerp	,,	16-32 to 17-64	
Marseilles	,,	16-32 to 17-64	
Trieste, Venice	,,	22-64 to 25 at 2	

EXCHANGE.—The firmness apparent at the close of business yesterday has rather gained ground today and we should call rates 1-32d. higher all round. Only a limited business has been done, however, and it seems not improbable that a slight further rise would check selling. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5/4	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 6 1-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·90	,,

The telegram in from Washington to-day regarding the Silver discussion in the American House of Representatives means nothing. Some people interpret it as indication of increased strength on the part of the silver advocates, but the question voted upon was merely a side issue of no practical importance to the real point of contention.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been weaker for ready, while unchanged for future delivery. Fours are quoted now at Rs. 97¼ both for cash and forward, but sellers are not numerous. Fours and-a-half remain at Rs. 100¼.

SHARES are firm, but practically unchanged. Mofussil Press are rather easier at Rs. 410 and East India have receded to Rs. 2,575. In Mill Shares some few companies are Rs. 5 higher, but the list mostly remains unaltered. Bombay Flour Mills have changed hands at Rs. 705 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	482
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pot.	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,338	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9 345	100	100	..	101
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	335
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	1,0	..	700
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ltd.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggar Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	6
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	950
Berar Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	780
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	642½
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,00	..	965
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	880
Dhurumsey S &W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	105
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	675 xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,00	..	635
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,00	1,00	..	130
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	..	880
Hinguchai Mill Co.	700	500	50	..	693
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,00	1,000	Rs 30	1,030
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	50	36	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	565	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	1,050
James Greaves Mills	100	500	500	..	560
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	50	..	40 m
Jeevraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	1,00	..	1,105
Khandesh	750	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	970
Kuatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 21	880
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	152
Madras United	500	1,0	1,0	160	3,0 0
Manekchand	650	1,0	1,0	..	695
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	..	1,185
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	1824
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,0	1,0	Rs. 50	1,520
National Spinning	600	1,0	1,0	—	550
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,00	..	875
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,0	..	995
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	565
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	..	70
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	192½
Princess of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	100
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	845
Ripon	841	1,000	1,0	Rs. 20	790 xd
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Shoalpore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,0	1,00	..	714½
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	..	255
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	565
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	..	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 / 75	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	200 / 150
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Batty Co., Ld.	2,62	200	165	Rs. 10	193
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	2-3p.c	75
Do. New issue	5,0	100	37½	2-3p.c	757
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	15 p. ct.	700
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	..	30
Bombay Tea Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	105
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	300	3,675
Do. (2nd issue)	1,000	62	375	60	870
Do. (3rd issue)	1,000	62	375	..	535
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	60	1,00	1,000	25	915
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazar	1,50	100	100	..	30
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,0	100	100		115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,0	100	10	Re. 25	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,0	..	..	..	14
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	50	50	30	3	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	30	50	30	36 p. c	330
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,0	25	175	Rs. 26	330
Meehanee Building Co.	4,0	5	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	9 p.c.	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg Co.	1,50	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	200	50	5 & 7	71 to 2
Oriental Loan Association	5,0	2	2		2
Parsee and Co., Ld.	1,00	10	100	8 p. c	91
Port Canning Co.	6,0	1,00	1,000	Rs. 10	312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	8,00	1,000	Rs. 10	1,62
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs 15	78
Bounty & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	100	Rs. 8	8
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	25	Re 1	12½d
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	50	50	Rs. 110	1,150
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	Rs. 1	173
Western India Flour Mills	..	175	100	12 p.ct	128
M. M. Mody & Co.	2,000	200	200	0	205

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	990
Akola Press Co.	88	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	230	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	285
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	540
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	Rs. 16	170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	230
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	780
Dholleera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,280
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,575
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	445
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	132½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	570
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	140
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	570
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	665
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	510
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

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B. B. & C. I. R. Guarantood 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£147

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

DEATHS.

SHORTT—January 14, at Rajpore Factory, Bhagalpore Frances Beatrice, the dearly loved child of Mr. and Mrs J. F. Shortt, aged 2 years and 10 months.

SANDYS—January 29, at Panighatta, Darjeeling, Terai, Capel. E. Sandys, aged 31 years, son of the late C. Sandys, B. C. S., of typhoid fever.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1886.

THE open secret that China is pressing a claim to Bhamo and some districts around, is now disclosed by a statement in the *Times*. The Chinese Government, it appears, ask for the border territories along the Irrawaddy as far as the Shwelee River, issuing from a projecting angle of the Province of Yunan, southward of Bhamo, and traversing the intervening country nearly due west to the Irrawaddy, which flows north and south. Our correspondent at Mandalay sends us an interesting account of the occupation of Bhamo by the expedition under General Prendergast. He says that Bhamo has been maintained by the Burman kings as a garrison to protect their gold and ruby mines, and as a half-way house between Mandalay and Mogoung. "Colonel Sladen tells me he tried his best to get an open way for commerce through this town, years and years ago, but not even his most persuasive lays anent the streams of gold and silver which would overflow into the Royal city could induce the old King Mindoo to allow a trade to spring up. He used to say—'Ah, yes. Your English, French and other merchants would come; then come quarrels, then consuls, then the loss of my country.'" The quarrels have come even before the consuls. The claim to suzerainty over Burma on which the Court of Pekin relies is very shadowy, but China knows how to make use of shadows, as the French have found to their inconvenience in Tongking. It is to be noticed that our correspondent at Mandalay says that the Chinese wish for a Burmese king in Burma, who shall be kept in order by the British. The difficulty which has arisen is one which will no doubt come under the consideration of the Viceroy during his visit to Mandalay.

At the meeting of the Senate held on Tuesday Mr. Principal Wordsworth proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, a special grace should be passed in favour of Jehangir Kaikhosru Kabraji for his admission into the degree of M. A., although he had not kept his terms at College or passed the previous and B. A. Examinations. A moderate amendment brought forward by Mr. Newcome Fox was rejected after a spirited debate of two hours and a half, and it is not improbable that if a division had been taken that night on the original proposal, the grace would have been granted. But the meeting was adjourned, and in the meantime public opinion has declared itself more emphatically against the proposed grace. At the adjourned meeting held last night, Dr. Mackichan proposed as an amendment that the Syndicate should be directed to review their decision on the subject of the grace, and this amendment was passed by a very substantial majority. The passing of this amendment may be considered as amounting to a condemnation by the senate of the proposed grace, and on this account the news was received with loud demonstrations of enthusiasm by the crowd of graduates and undergraduates who had assembled outside the walls of the University Hall to show their interest in the question that was being discussed within. The speakers who had opposed the Syndicate's recommendation were loudly cheered as they left the building, for having successfully opposed what was regarded as an encroachment upon the privileges of all those who had become or hoped to become graduates of the University by the ordinary course. The Senate has decided well in finally coming round to the view supported by public opinion and common sense, and there is little doubt that the Syndicate will not persist in their first recommendation on the subject. While the question of the grace proposed by the Syndicate was still *sub-judice* we forbore to take any part in the discussion, but opened our columns to the complaints of those who felt aggrieved at the proposed grace, and also to other correspondents who saw nothing objectionable in the concession. We were averse to saying a word that might possibly injure in any degree the prospects of a young man who had gone all the way to England to study for the Civil Service and had only failed for the want of a few marks to appear among the small number of selected candidates. He had been unfortunate enough already, and it seemed ungracious to oppose the measures being taken to partially console him for what must have been a bitter disappointment.

But now that the grace has been practically refused and nothing that we may say is likely to have any prejudicial effect upon Mr. Kabraji's prospects, it seems desirable to discuss the general questions involved in the granting of special graces enabling individuals to get to the highest degrees by royal roads not open to the general body of undergraduates. It must, of course, be admitted in the first place that the thirty-eighth bye-law provides that the Chancellor may admit to the Degree of M. D. or M. A. "any person who may be presented to him by the Senate and judged worthy of such special distinction." There is, therefore, no doubt that the Senate may, by special order, allow a candidate to appear for the M. A. examination without having taken his degree as Bachelor of Arts. This power is reserved to the Senate, and has been twice exercised before the present case. But even if in some cases it is advisable to exercise this power and confer on a particular individual what is called in the bye-laws a special distinction, it remains to be considered whether any one who has simply done well in the Civil Service Examination is a proper recipient of such a grace. It may be argued that a man who has taken the fiftieth place in the severe competition for the Indian Civil Service has shown himself equal to the B. A.'s of this University. This was one of the main contentions of the supporters of the grace, and may perhaps, though not without a certain amount of hesitation, be admitted to be true. It is, indeed, rather hard to institute a comparison between the Civil Service examination on the one hand, and the examination by which our B. A. degree is obtained on the other, which, though they have a superficial semblance of similarity, are in reality very different. The subjects appointed for examination are similar both in quantity and quality, but such similarity is quite compatible with much difference in the standard applied by the examiners in Bombay and in London. Probably the majority of our B. A.'s would not succeed in coming among the first fifty in the Civil Service Examination. But on the other hand it is notorious that the system by which candidates are prepared for the Civil Service Examination militates against the value of the educational training acquired by the competitors. As one of the speakers in Tuesday's debate rather paradoxically remarked, Mr. Wren and Mr. Scoones have reduced the art of cramming to a science. Thus it may happen that the man who does well at the Civil Service Examination may really have derived no valuable intellectual gain from the two years of cramming by which he has won his good place among the candidates. A boy who passes the Civil Service Examination with no special training merely by means of the ordinary teaching of an English public school, may be presumed to be thoroughly well educated. But the same presumption cannot by any means be made in the case of the candidates who succeed owing to the skill of their crammers. This year, we believe, that out of the twenty-five candidates sent up by Mr. Wren all passed but one, from which fact and from the experience of former years it may be inferred that much more depends upon the amount of superficial temporary knowledge instilled by the crammer than on the ability or intellectual acquirements of the candidate. Still, in spite of all this and in spite of the fact that the lowering of the limit of age has also lowered the standard of the Civil Service Examination, we would not deny that Mr. Kabraji has done very creditably indeed, and that if he had stayed in Bombay he would probably have succeeded in our University examinations. But we do maintain that it is not advisable to put those who have shown themselves on other fields able to pass our examinations on the same footing as those who have actually done so. Such a special distinction ought surely only to be conferred, if conferred at all, on men who have really distinguished themselves conspicuously and shown that they are far superior to the ordinary run of our graduates as Mr. Kabraji would do if he passed in one year all the examinations for which three years of study are ordinarily necessary.

Further, if it be decided that in certain cases special grace is to be accorded to those who have, without being actually examined by the examiner appointed by the Bombay University, shown themselves able to pass our examinations, the Senate is hardly a fit body to vote upon such a question and take upon itself the functions of a board of examiners. The large number of the Senate must inevitably diminish the feeling of responsibilty on the part of each individual member. Several members have doubtless absented themselves from the two meetings held on Tuesday and Friday, because, though they disapproved of the proposed grace, they were unwilling to add by their vote to the misfortunes of one who had boldly aimed at a high mark, and after two years hard study had, contrary to the expectations of his teachers, failed to obtain it. At any rate there is no doubt that a very large proportion of votes were given partly or entirely owing to personal considerations. Such is likely to be always the case, as long as such questions are brought before the senate for decision. Unfortunately it is only too probable that the fact that Mr. Kabraji was nearly successful in getting his grace at the first meeting on the subject will encourage other similar applications, on the consideration of which a large amount of the valuable time of the Senate will be spent at the expense of much more important business. The only prospect of avoiding this loss of time is to abrogate or modify the bye-law by which the Senate is empowered to try the merits of such cases. It might perhaps be enacted that only such applications for grace as are recommended *unanimously* by the Syndicate, may be brought before the Senate. The Syndicate is more fit than the Senate to decide such matters impartially, and would not be likely to unanimously recommend any case that was not supported by very strong arguments; so that such a recommendation would be, as a rule, accepted by the Senate without much debate, and individual senators would not be forced to make a painful choice between sympathy with a particular individual, and justice towards the general body of graduates and undergraduates.

THE policy of the Government is somewhat dimly indicated in the address to his Midlothian constituents which the new Premier has just issued. The Irish question is put in the foreground, Mr. Gladstone declaring that it is his first duty to examine into the social condition of Ireland. Like his predecessors he speaks of crime in that country, and the non-fulfilment of contracts, but unlike them he brings into the view pressure of low prices on agriculture. The new Ministry do not confine their diagnosis of the symptoms but declare they will go deeper to the seat of the mischief—to seek for a remedy which promises more stability than any legislation for the repression of crime. On these cautious phrases the Midlothian electors may put any construction. In London, where the press has created great alarm by predicting civil war if any concession to the Irish demands, Mr. Gladstone's statement, guarded as it is, will cause a great sensation. What the effect will be in the more Radical parts of the Kingdom we shall soon learn. Mr. Gladstone has good reason to know from experience how short is the interval between being the idol of the populace, and having his windows broken by the mob. He has immense forces against him, and he may be disappointed in counting too confidently on the strength of the currents of democratic opinion which lie in the direction towards which he is desirous of shaping the course of his policy.

THE growing need of additional house accommodation, to which we have from time to time drawn attention, has sent up rents to a prohibitive figure and threatens to leave many estimable people roofless. The demand for houses has induced capitalists to build on some of the sites available, but nothing has as yet been done on an adequate scale. A project is on foot which will do a good deal towards meeting the requirements of those seeking a home, which will give to the Fort at all events a perceptible relief. Sirdar Diler Jung, better known as Sirdar Abdul Huc, who engineered the new Hyderabad State Railway so successfully in London, has acquired the vacant land between the Yacht Club and the Sailor's Home, with a view to erecting thereon three blocks of buildings which will supply forty-eight sets of residential chambers. Mr. R. Chisholm has made the plans, and the erection of the buildings will commence forthwith. The buildings will be four stories in height, and on a scale not usual in the dwelling houses of Bombay. The blocks will be divided from each other by a clear width of twenty feet, leading to a garden at the north side. The basement will contain five shops of considerable size; the floors will be of concrete on iron joists, the walls of brick work. A set of chambers will consist of a sitting room, a bed room, two dressing rooms and two bath rooms. Some of the sets will be more restricted. Special arrangements have been made to ensure ventilation. The rents will range from a hundred to a hundred and fifty rupees a month for a set of chambers. This is a bold attempt to introduce into Bombay the flat system, which is so general in Calcutta. It effects economy of space, and consequently a lower rent is possible than is required for a bungalow of one floor occupying a large site. The quantity of valuable building ground belonging to Government lying idle in Bombay represents a great waste of money. The Government put an excessive price on the sites, and they further deter builders by insisting upon cut stone work and expensive plans which, if carried out, would not yield three per cent. on the outlay. This dog-in-the-manger policy deprives the Government of the revenue which might be obtained at once if a reasonable price were taken. If the Government be determined to realise for themselves the unearned increment in the value of the land, they can do so and yet allow present needs to be satisfied, while obtaining a present revenue, by the simple device resorted to by the Burmese government in Rangoon. There the Government refuses to part with land on sale or on long lease, hoping to reap a large profit hereafter when the land becomes very valuable. But for temporary purposes land is let on fifteen years' leases, which permit of the construction of substantial wooden houses that will last that time, and perhaps a little longer. Thanks to this system, house accommodation is available at Rangoon at a little more than half the price which is demanded in Bombay. The waste ground in Bombay, if utilised for more or less temporary buildings, would bring a very welcome sum into the coffers of Government and give the business centre of the city room to grow.

THE SITUATION IN UPPER BURMA.

OCCUPATION OF BHAMO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 18.

THE expedition to Bhamo is a thing of the past, and no very stirring events took place, but yet there are some points of interest connected with it which I think are worth recording. The fleet could not get up quite to the city, but had to anchor down some four miles away. The country as a whole seems to have been very uninviting, and the people, the Kachyens, very rude and barbarous. As I said in my telegram the ships were fired upon only once, but even that seems doubtful. Some distance below Bhamo two or three shots were heard from the shore, and a man was seen with a gun; he and other people shouted out evidently to intimidate the invader, but as the bold Britons would not be thus repulsed, the gentle villager was questioned as to his intentions and he mildly replies—"I am not shooting at you, but at wild fowl." Bhamo was reached after a march, but the big guns—"Cary's chickens"—could not be got up to town. Those who have seen the city in its happy days declare there are not half the people that there used to be. The whole suburbs have been burned down during the raids of Kachyens and the fights between the Chinese and Burmese, so that nothing is left standing outside the walls. Even within the city scores of houses in the Burmese quarter are in ruins and untenanted. There are no vehicles of any sort here, no bullocks, and very few ponies. The Burmese part of the town lies to the south, and the streets are paved with flat tiles. In the centre and north are the Shans and Chinese. Here are some signs of trade, clothes for sale, &c. The streets in this quarter are not paved, but in the middle of the roads are planks to serve as causeways. The Kachyens come in at the north gate, through which a road runs for a short distance into the jungle, and then civilization dies away. The Roman Catholic and China Inland Mission houses are in the north quarter, and as the Residency has been destroyed Major Cooke has occupied the house built by the China Inland Mission. Two Roman Catholic priests were found well and happy in their humble quarters, and Messrs. Roberts and Freiday have settled themselves to their old work again under more favourable conditions.

The Burmese officials, named, Woon, Woondouk, Sitkè, and Nakandaw, have been reinstated, and things will probably go on much as before in most matters, with a general tendency to improvement. The Woon received his English visitors quite affably and made some presents of the rough ingots of silver, which, being stamped, pass as current coin of the realm. There is very little trade. Cotton and salt come up from Myingyan and Lower Burmah *via* Mandalay and are then transported over the hills to China, which in return sends fruits and potatoes and the strange commodity arsenic—sometimes as much as 20 tons of this last are brought down on a single steamer. It is used largely by the Burmese as a medicine, and in curing hides at Myingyan.

There is a tributary called the Sakarit, a little below Bhamo, running in from the east; and the Taping River joins the Irrawaddy just above the city. The great river then dwindles into insignificance and is navigable only for boats, and even they meet with difficulties in the shape of rapids here and there; the same applies to the Taping River.

Dr. Romanis (my informant), the geologist to the expedition, went out with a small party to explore the hills to the east of Bhamo with a view of finding a sanitarium. They rode out through the east gate of the city, outside which our troops are now encamped, and after a comparatively easy journey—only a few bad bits for the ponies—reached the summit of a hill in ten hours. It was about 2,500 feet above the sea-level probably, and the fact that fern brakens, which indicate the upper limit of wheat cultivation, ceased for the last five hundred feet of the ascent, would show that a low temperature prevails on the summit. That particular hill top was of small extent, but there were higher and more extensive peaks to the east and south. The party returned to Bhamo in five hours from the hill top.

I should imagine Bhamo has been maintained by the Burman kings as a garrison to protect their gold and ruby mines, and as a half-way house between Mandalay and Mogoung. Colonel Sladen tells me he tried his best to get an open way for commerce through this town, years and years ago; but not even his most persuasive lays anent the streams of gold and silver which would overflow into the Royal city could induce the old king Min Doon to allow a trade to spring up. He used to say, "Ah, yes. Your English, French and other merchants would come, then come quarrels, then consuls, then the loss of my country."

It seems that Colonel Sladen's old enemy, Lee-See-Tahi, is still flourishing, and as report would have it, has changed his mind about the British. He is reported to be at Momein with 3,000 Chinese troops, but only to watch their own frontier. A Burman whom I can trust tells me that at first the people of Bhamo refused to believe that Theebaw had been taken; then they asked what prince the British had brought up, saying it was impossible for only English rulers to manage the country at present. They heartily wished for a dependent and controlled prince, and complained of the oppression and injustice of the Burmese officials. Moung Sit Chan, the leading Chinese merchant, expressed the same opinions.

The expedition arrived at Bhamo on December 29, and left for the return journey on January 3, bringing down with them some 250 King's troops, neither useful nor ornamental, to the delight no doubt of the native residents, and I saw them deposit their arms and take their pay on disbanding, at the Hlootdaw in Mandalay. The Naval Brigade in the steamers Pulu, Ananda and Pegu arrived in town on January 6, bringing as prisoner a pretender prince calling himself the Min-gohn-deing, who had assumed the Royal State, summoned a court of Woons, Atwin Woons, distributed his titles and favours, issued his orders to the surrounding country (Mya-doung and Shwaybo), and carried out his plans by force of arms. He was captured with thirteen followers and made over to the Naval Brigade, who handed them over to Colonel Sladen in Mandalay, where their sorry plight as starved out Royalties gained them the scorn and contempt not only of the Ministers of the Hlootdaw who had to examine them, but also of the crowd of Burmans who gathered round to see the last act of playing at kings

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POLICY OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

ADDRESS BY MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Mr. Gladstone has issued an address to-day to his constituents in Midlothian in which he states that his first duty would be to examine into the social state of Ireland, especially with regard to crime, the proper fulfilment of contracts and the pressure of low prices on agriculture. But the chief hope and purpose of the Government would be to examine whether it would not be practicable to try a method of dealing with the present crisis in Ireland by going nearer to the seat of the mischief, and promising more stability to the country than any legislation for the repression of crime. Mr. Gladstone says that he is deeply conscious of the responsibility of his undertaking, but he is comforted in the belief that he is engaged in a work of peace.

NEW PEERS.

Mr. Charles Mills of the banking house of Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., and Mr. Henry Allsopp, of the firm of brewers of that name, have been raised to the Peerage.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Parliament met this evening, but the business was confined to moving new Writs, and the House then adjourned till Saturday.

ENGLAND, CHINA, AND BURMA.

CHINA CLAIMING BHAMO.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that the British and Chinese Governments have decided to continue the negotiations respecting the frontier of Upper Burma, in London. China, it adds, claims Bhamo and the border territories down the Irrawaddy as far as the Shweloe River.

THE ATTACK ON LIEUT. GARDNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 5.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says that Gardner was shot in the back whilst preparing to dine in the resthouse, ten miles from Myanoung. His party of Burmese police bolted, when eight dacoits came up.

MEETING OF THE RANGOON RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Viceroy Reception Committee Mr. Bernard's explanation as to how he gave permission to the Burmese to present a memorial to the Viceroy *en route* was deemed satisfactory. No other community asked for the privilege. It had therefore been denied to none, but as, if several petitions were presented the Viceroy could not reach Government house before dark, it was undesirable that numerous addresses be presented. The Chief Commissioner was unaware that the address of the Reception Committee included al sections of the community, or he would have consulted them before granting permission to the Burmese separate address. The speakers at the meeting acknowledged the courtesy and kindness of Mr. Bernard and generally agreed that, having given his consent to the Burmese separate address, he should not now be asked to withdraw it and cause disappointment to the section of the community interested. The chairman said he had ascertained that the address was one of welcome only, and contained no reference to any political matters. It seemed strange that the Burmese, who were represented on the Committee, should desire also another address. Those getting it up had not consulted their representatives on the Committee, as there would be a durbar, when all native communities could address the Viceroy. It was unanimously agreed that Mr. Bernard's explanation be accepted as satisfactory. Dr. Marks stated, as mover of the resolution which resulted in Mr. Bernard's explanation, that he had thought he ought to acknowledge the invariable courtesy of the Chief Commissioner. He thought it ungenerous of the Burmese in particular in claiming a privilege not accorded to other communities. The word Burmese was a generic term, representing all that were alien races. What about Talines, who were natives of the province? The Karens were not consulted. The Chinese represented an intelligent portion of the native community. All had an equal right to special representation. If one section was permitted to address the Viceroy *en route* he deprecated this introduction of race distinction, which should not exist.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 5.

We have by no means heard the last of the Goorkha assault case. The representatives of Captain H uderson and the chief officer have, on account of some informality, withdrawn the action for damages against Dr. Currie, but will re-enter it. Justice Muttusawmy Iyer yesterday announced that he will admit an appeal by Dr. Currie against the order of the Presidency Magistrate dismissing Dr Currie's case against certain officers and passengers of the Goorkha. The case will be heard in due course by two judges.

The hired transport Chindwara left this afternoon for Rangoon with the second Bombay Mountain Battery.

Mr. Fanshawe, of the Akyab police, having been deputed by Mr. Bernard, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, arrived in Madras yesterday from Rangoon to take charge of King Theebaw and his family and accompany them to Rutnagherry when removal is ordered. The accouchement of the senior queen being daily expected the king will probably remain some little time longer in Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 4.

The House of Representatives has adopted, by 168 against 88 votes, a resolution introduced by Mr. Bland asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the restriction placed on silver payments, in pursuance of the arrangement existing with the clearing house, and whether the same will continue.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, FEB. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 5.

H. M.'s Leander left for China yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Sales steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4⅛
The Manchester market has been firm.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		72¾
4½ ,, ,,		75
3 ,, Consols for account		100⅛
2½ ,, Sterling loan		100⅛
4½ ,, French Rentes		109½
Bar Silver		48⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes and Gold and Silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £13,400,000; Dec., £200,000.

Bills discounted, £20,400,000; decrease, £300,000.

Bullion—total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £22,000,000; decrease, £100,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 45 per cent.

Arrival—Inchlonga.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Feb. 4.

10 p.m.	68·2

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

6 a.m.	67·4
10 a.m.	73·5
2 p.m.	81·7
4 p.m.	78·6

THE Bombay Corporation resumed, at their meeting yesterday, the consideration of the Committee's report on the new Municipal Bill. When the discussion was opened on the last occasion a motion was brought forward by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar recommending the adoption of the report. Yesterday, after a somewhat lengthy debate, Captain Morland moved an amendment basing the constitution of the Corporation, as nearly as possible, on the lines of the Port Trust, and proposing that the Port Trust, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Fellows of the Bombay University, should each contribute two members to the Corporation. It was recommended that the Municipal Commissioner should be a member of the corporation and chairman of the Town Council, as well as of all the committe s thereof; and that the Town Council should be divided into committees before whom all important municipal matters should come for consideration before being disposed of by the council at its meetings. Further discussion stands adjourned.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday Dawoodbhoy Chandbhoy, a young Mahomedan, was convicted of having in his possession, on the 22nd ult., two counterfit two-anna pieces, one of British and another of Portuguese coinage. On searching his residence, the police found a bad half-rupee, an imitation rupee, a mould, twelve crucibles, files, tin Zinc, German silver, and other materials for coinage. The jury convicted the prisoner, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will attend Divine Service at the Cathedral on Sunday next, Feb. 7, at 6 p.m. The Sermon will be preached by Revd. C. Walford, M. A., late chaplain of Belgaum.

IT is announced that a certain number of Madras and Bombay officers will be appointed to the new Goorkha regiments, being transferred thereby to the Bengal Staff Corps. The decision is only fair, as the minor armies were the greatest sufferers by the reduction of cadres in 1881.

THE sepoys and sowars of the party which has returned from the Boundary Commission are to receive six months' furlough. It is probable that the officers will also get something in addition to the leave due to them.

MR. ILBERT, as President of the Council during the Viceroy's absence from Calcutta, will not, unless work suddenly declares itself very arduous, indulge in the luxury of a Private Secretary, though he has the precedent of Mr. Gibbs when acting for Lord Ripon to justify such an appointment. Mr. Ilbert, during working hours, uses the Viceroy's special wing of Government House for purely State and business purposes.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal starts on the 13th inst. for Narayanganj, thence proceeding to Mymensing by the new Dacca-Mymensing Railway, which he will declare open at a public dinner at Dacca on the 17th. Sir Rivers Thompson reaches Calcutta again on the 19th.

THE indigo season has now closed, and, so far as is actually known, the crop has amounted to 1,08,750 maunds, against an estimate of 1,10,000 maunds. With the exception of Bhaugulpur and Midnapur the quality of the Bengal crop and of the first cuttings from Behar has been decidedly better than last year, and many marks were above the average. The Khoonties were generally inferior in quality, and the Benares and Oudha about average quality.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"A Resolution regarding the new Finance Committee will be issued as soon as some necessary formalities connected with the appointment of the members have been gone through with the local Governments. There will be seven or eight members in all, including one native and one non-official. Care will be taken that the various parts of India are well represented. If the English Government are asked to send an official to assist in the deliberations, a demand will be made for a man thoroughly acquainted with the executive work and system of great administrative departments of State, and not a financier merely skilled in the art of his profession. In this way economic administration may be mapped out, which will not tend to decrease the efficiency of departments likely to be affected by a policy of retrenchment."

THE Allahabad paper draws a comparison between the Bombay and the Calcutta Municipalities very much to the disadvantage of the latter. Referring to the Tansa water-supply scheme, it says:—While the Calcutta Municipality has been steadily working out its own extinction by every phase of aggravated incapacity, its Western rival has successfully initiated an enterprise of the first magnitude and importance. Bombay is now, within municipal limits, the most populous city in India, as it seems destined to be the first in the whole Indian Empire. With an area of 22 square miles, a population of about 650,000 souls, and with a harbour which is the great port of all for European commerce, the water-supply of Bombay has risen to the rank of an imperial question. The Municipality has, therefore, wisely estimated its requirements, not solely on a calculation of the community actually resident, but on the probable increase in the population and on the possible demands of the shipping, in the event of preparations being again required of the same character as those recently designed for the expeditions to Egypt." After pointing out some of the most prominent futures of the Tansa scheme, it explains that it will give, at the estimated total cost of 115 lakhs, an average of 17 gallons daily per head of a population of one million. "By way of comparison it may be mentioned that the Calcutta scheme delivers six and costs £525,432. Those who are interested in engineering operations on a vast scale will be amply repaid by a visit to Atgaon, especially at the present moment, when the lines of the undertaking are being laid out with a thoroughness and minute appreciation of details which augur well for the success of the great scheme and justify the selection of the agency to which it has been entrusted. On both points we heartily congratulate the Bombay Municipality."

THE officers of the Telegraph Department will be glad to see, on so good authority as the *Gazette of India*, that the redress of their grievances cannot be far off. The review of the Administration Report published last Saturday closes with these cheering remarks: "His excellency is aware that many officers of the department have had their prospects seriously marred under the present organisation, and it would have afforded him great gratification if the present opportunity could have been taken for announcing that the remedial measures which have been under consideration for some time had been finally decided on. His Excellency trusts the decision will not be much longer delayed."

A PECULIAR form of disease ocurs in the Lower Yang-tze district of China, only adult males being affected by it. Dr. Jamieson, of Shanghai, in a recently-issued volume of Chinese Customs Medical Reports, gives the following account of this disease:—The patient acquires the impression that his abdomen is inhabited by some animal, often a rat, whose excursions cause violent local pain. Unheard of efforts are made to expel the intruder, and often the savings of a whole family for a lifetime are wasted on bonzes, sorcerers, doctors, and other quacks, in hopes of obtaining relief for the sufferer. It is reported that in many cases death occurs from suffocation in the course of a violent convulsive paroxysm. The patient leads a double life, marked by the use of two voices of different *timbres*. As a rule, his disposition alters in correspondence with the change of voice.

THE horrid custom of human sacrifices to the cruel goddess Kali is not, it appears, even yet quite a thing of the past. About five years ago, a village headman within the Native State of Patna, Sambulpore district, in the Central Provinces, sacrificed a human being before a temple dedicated to Kali near his village. The man was tried by the then Commissioner of Chhattisgurh, Colonel C. B. Lucie Smith, and sentenced to be hanged. This year Mr. Chisholm has gone to the Bustar Feudatory State, to enquire into the murder of a man said to have been offered as a victim to the goddess Kali. Rumour has it that the high priest of the temple has made a clean breast of the affair. He killed the man he says because he was ordered by the Chief to do so. This man has been committed to the Sessions and is awaiting his trial.

IT is sometimes interesting to see ourselves as others see us a recent number of the *Novoe Vremya* thus deals with what it calls the "Calcutta project" for the defence of India:—"In conection with this project, the following works are to be undertaken: Peshawar is to be strongly fortified, Jumrud is to be converted into a considerable fortress, whilst a strategic railway is to be laid down along the banks of the Indus, which is to connect the most important points on that river. The whole of these projects have been definitely worked out and the decision of the English Government is only awaited before the commencement of operations. The estimated cost of the whole defensive project is put down at £80,000,000, and it is said that the entire scheme will be completed within ten years. The Calcutta project has its supporters and also unfavourable critics. Amongst the number of the latter is the author of some notes on the defence of India which have recently appeared in the Munich *Allejeweine Zeitung*. He is of opinion that if the project be carried into execution, it will result in the scattering of England resources, which would be the more disadvantageous, seeing that her army is already a small one. The author of the notes referred to combats the opinion of General Haimerle, of the Austrian service, who has approved the 'Calcutta project,' and states that though his arguments might apply with force to the line of the Rhine, they do not do so in respect of a river of the extent covered by the course of the Indus. Furthermore, due weight should be given to the relationship between the strength of the forces in operation and the extent of the front along which they would be placed in position. The author of the said notes concludes his contention by asserting that if only the Russians move through Afghanistan on India in sufficient force, and do not make the mistake of scattering their troops, they will not find it difficult to break through the line of the river Indus."

THE verdict of juries are things which often no one can understand. Can any one conceive the notion of a jury finding a man guilty but at the same time recommending him to mercy because he was not the man who committed the crime? Such a story might be credible if the scene were laid in a lunatic asylum, but when we are asked to believe that the fiasco occurred in the Supreme Court at Hongkong a short time ago, it is too much to expect ready faith. A Chinaman called Chung Sing received a beating from the effects of which he died. Two men were engaged in the assault, and of these one, Chung Aming, was arraigned, some six weeks afterwards, on a charge of manslaughter. There was no evidence to show that Aming's share in the battering process had been the direct cause of Sing's death, more especially as a hoe, or some such weapon, had been used, but not by Aming. The jury, however, "returned a verdict of guilty by a majority of six to one, with a recommendation to mercy, since the accused was not the man who gave the fatal blow."

THERE is only one passage in President Grevy's message to the French chambers, which is at all significant, and that looks like satire.

Parliament will show itself to be imbued with this idea, in its turn, by studying Ministerial stability, so necessary to the good management of public affairs, to the dignity of the Republican Government, to its credit, and to its reputation in the world. Public stability depends on the constitution of a Governamental majority—the imperative necessity of the present moment.

After reading which, one recollects that in fifteen years France has been blessed with nearly a score of different Cabinets, and that the last critical division in Parliament gave Ministers a majority of four.

THERE is a rumour in London of another Liberal morning paper being started there under the editorship of the gentleman who coached the *Daily News* for the last 16 years. Some influential friends of his consider that he was not well treated by the proprietors of that journal, and they suspect, too, that some other reason than that which has been assigned lay in the background.

THE INCOME-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Pray tell me—if indeed you can—why a company (say a railway company) and I, a miserably paid Government servant, are differently treated by the Income-tax Act.

The "*net* profits" of the company are taxed; my *gross* profits are taxed. The cost of keeping the railway in working order the cost of fuel, pay of guards and the like, is *not* taxed. The cost of keeping my powers in working order, the cost of food, clothing and lodging, is taxed!

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the scores made in Match VIII., Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibbhoy's Prize, on the 5th February:—

	200	500	Total.
Vol G B Stacey	32	37	69
Lieut T M English	33	36	69
Sergt T M McCloughin	33	36	69
Vol C Major	32	34	66
Lt W Jefferies	29	33	62
Corpl E Thomas	26	33	59
Vol J H Hurst	25	33	58
Vol J Davis	29	28	57
Corpl Tate	26	28	54
Vol Hanson	28	22	50
Corpl L Sleffenam	20	29	49
Vol Headlum	25	17	42
Cor G W Roughton	14	23	37

MATCH IX.—Messrs. Watson and Co's Prize—"The Ladies."—700 yards.

	Total.
Lieut T M English	57
Lc-Corpl J A McKinnon	50
Lieut Lund	44
Sergt Keess	44
Lieut W Jefferies	42
Corpl Tate	42
Corpl S Myer	41
Sergt T J McCloughin	38
Vol Lloyd	37
Vol J H Hurst	32
Corpl E Thomas	31
Cr-Sergt Devlin	30
Capt G W Roughton	28
Vol J Davis	28
Vol C Major	24
Corpl L Sleffenam	23
Vol Headlum	16

The following are the scores made in Match XIII., "The sportsmen's contest," this day, the 5th February, 300 yards.

	Total.	Time—sec.
Corpl Myer	28	44
Corpl McKinnon	28	47
Vol W Watkins	27	43
Vol J H Hurst	27	44
Sergt Sharp	27	56
Sergt D J Sharp	27	55
Sergt Sharp	26	46
Corpl Myer	26	57
Sergt Keess	25	35
Vol L Crawley	25	39

93 entries in this match.

MATCH IX.—Messrs. Watson and Co.'s prize, "The Ladies." Fired at Poona, on the 4th inst.

	Total.
Capt Phillips	46
Sergt McDonnell	43
Lc-Corpl Clabby	42
Lc-Corpl Brown	38
Sergt Warne	35
Vol Thomas	31
Lieut Morgan	30
Vol Fletcher	27
Vol Middlecoat	21
Vol Carey	16

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 6.

(Before the Hon. SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

For investigation of pauperism.

42-85—In person—Memon Ahmed Sulliman vs. Issa Allana and others.

43-85—In person—Malkabai and another vs. David Sliteman Pyzarkar and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

260-85—A F Turner—A Frankel vs Soondy and Co—Chalk and W—Part heard.

403-85—Muljee B B—Jairaj Makoniee and others vs Gordhundas Khatao and others—Part heard.

341-85—Craigie, L and O—Narayendas Panachund vs Ladki and another—Tyabji and D.

362-85—M H Khan—Thacker Govindjee Jadowjee vs Thacker Veerji Ludha and another—E Wilkin.

353-85—Ardesir and H—Mithibai vs Shawakshaw Dhunjibhoy—Jefferson B and D.

371-85—Payne, G and S—S A Ralli and others vs H O Reinhold and others—Hore, C and B

375-85—Somonjee and E—C A Turner vs Radhavahoo Thakurdas and D.

388-85—Janardhun G—Bhondu Damodhar Surway vs C A Turner and others—In person.

390-85—A F Turner—Ismailjee Vallijee vs Abdool Tyab Futtehally—Paikrishna and B.

THE CORPORATION AND THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

AN adjourned special general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. M. Mehta presiding, when the committee's report on the new Municipal Bill was further considered. There was a motion before the Corporation, proposed at the meeting on the last occasion, that the report be adopted. The following members were present:—Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, chairman; Lieut.-Col. Merewether, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, the Hon. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Captain Morland, Drs. Thomas Blaney, H. Cook, Khory, P. C. De Souza, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Alston, Grattan Geary, E. R. Freeborn, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Dadabhai Naoroji, Damodar T. Muljee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Karsandas Valabdas, M. H. Hakim, Mirza Husan Khan, Muljl Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Shivji Thurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

Mr. M. H. Hakim said that it was proposed to give two members to the University and two to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. But he thought that, considering the vast interests, material and intellectual, which these bodies represent, the number allotted to them was very meagre. The speaker, dissenting from certain views expressed by Col. Merewether on a previous occasion, insisted that the franchise should be extended to the graduates of the University. They were quite able to exercise the prerogative at the age at which they generally became gradutes. William Pitt, said Mr. Hakim, was Prime Minister of England at twenty-one. It would, no doubt, be very difficult to find many William Pitts at the present day. But, argued Mr. Hakim, there was as good fish in the sea as out of it, adding that when young men became a B. A. or M. A. or took his law degree, their success as students was a guarantee that they could exercise their right with discrimination and judgment. It was no doubt very well to say that members of the Bar and such other professional men might soon rise in their profession and be in a position to acquire the property qualification. But Mr. Hakim reminded the corporation that the field of law was no longer the Eldorado that it was some years ago. Members of the Bar now found it all uphill work and considered themselves very fortunate if they could make both ends meet. When Colonel Merewether stated that it would be superfluous to grant franchise to graduates of the University and members of the Bar, as they could soon become property-holders, he had probably in his mind instances of such men as Mr. Mehta, Mr. Budroodeen and Mr. Telang. (Hear hear, and a laugh.) But these men were specially gifted and specially successful. The speaker, therefore, thought that such men till they had acquired the property qualification was to tell them to wait the Greek calends. (A laugh.)

Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia pointed out that the European element was necessary in the Municipal Council, saying that European co-operation was essential to secure the desired amount of independence and self-sacrifice. He did not think the system of local self-government had yet been a success. (Laughter.)

It was yet in its infancy, while the municipal bodies of places like London, Manchester and Paris were centuries old. (Hear, hear.) Furthermore the President thought that the Municipal Commissioner with large powers. He had nothing to say against the present Comissioner, but they might have some other officer inclined to lavishness and he might easily hand them into difficulties.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban said he had always been of opinion that the proposal to appoint sub-committees for the disposal of business was a step in the right direction. It would be beneficial to the town to have sub-committees, with a paid chairman at their head, the executive functions which were now performed by the Muni-Commissioner. This officer at present did many things, under the orders of the Town Council and Corporation, for which he was held responsible. But, really speaking, these Municipal bodies, through these sub-committees, should be responsible for things done under their authority. (Hear, hear). Mr. Blaney had argued that it would not be possible to find members of the Corporation to work on these sub-committees. But the speaker thought that their past experience did not bear out this apprehension. They had among them members who took a very lively interest in the work of the Corporation, and were very prominent examples. He pointed to the names of the chairman, the Hon. Rao Saheb Muudlik, who was working for the public interest in the Supreme Legislative Council, giving up his practice for the time being, and the Hon. Mr. Telang who did much useful work not long ago, in connection with the education commission. As to the Controller, what he (Mr. Murzban) desired was that they should have an officer directly responsible to the Town Council and the Corporation. He should be in the same position to the Corporation as the Accountant-General was to Government. (Hear, hear.) The Controller should be the financial adviser of the Municipal Commissioner, as well as of the Town Council and the Corporation. He should be in a position to bring forward all matters connected with the finances of the Municipality before these bodies independently of the Commissioner, whenever he should find it necessary to do so. At present they got their information only at second hand.

Dr. Cook said that rather than content themselves by making general remarks on the committee's report, those who wished it to be modified in any way, should put before the Corporation some definite amendments embodying their views.

Captain Morland agreed with Dr. Cook that there should be some amendments before the Corporation, so that they might be in a position to consider whether they could be fairly substituted for some of the recommendations of the committee. (Hear, hear.) They had in Bombay the Port Trust, a representative body, which was managed very much on the lines on which it was now proposed to reorganize the Municipality. The Trustees had their chairman and the members divided themselves into a number of committees, to whom all important sections of the works which fell to the lot of the Trust. The same man being the chairman of all the committee, he would be in full possession of all information and knowledge which was before each committee, and at the same time on each committee he would have the advantage of the Corporation of members having a particular knowledge of their work. If the Municipal Commissioner as such were to be at the head of the Town Council as well as of the sub-committees, he would be in a much better position than at present to furnish them with all the information they might want, and the Municipal Works would be facilitated to the great advantage of ratepayers and of all concerned. (Hear, hear). The next point to which he wished to call attention was the proposal with regard to the appointment of Deputy Commissioner. It was found necessary, during the absence of the Commissioner, to appoint a Deputy Commissioner. Because they wanted power in the Act to make this appointment, it did not follow that they would at once appoint one to the post. The Act would only give power to appoint a Deputy Commissioner, when the necessity should arise. He (Captain Morland) thought the point was accepted by a very large majority of the Town Council that there should be a Deputy Commissioner, and that it was absolutely necessary that there should be one to watch closely the interests of the Corporation. It was quite fair that the Port Trust, which was an extremely important and powerful body, which was now to contribute no less than Rs. 16,000 towards the revenue of the Municipality, should have a due proportion of members to represent them on the corporation. (Hear, hear). He also saw no reason why the number of Government nominees should be diminished. He spoke with some delicacy on this point, as he himself was a Government nominee. (Laughter.) But they must remember the amount paid by Government to the funds of the Municipality. A good deal had been said about giving the right of a vote to University graduates, vakils, High Court pleaders, &c., but the speaker observed that he did not see the necessity of extending the franchise to them. He did not think these men were likely to take more interest in the well-being of the Municipality than others. The speaker concluded by moving the following amendment 1:—That section 6 of the proposed draft amendments in the municipal Acts be amended and passed as under:—The Corporation shall, except during the intervals between the death, resignation or disqualification of any member and the election or appointment to consist of seventy-two members, of whom thirty-four shall be elected, as hereinafter provided at a ratepayers' election, sixteen at a Justices' election, two by Fellows of the University of Bombay, two by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, two by the Port Trust, and the remaining sixteen shall be appointed by Government; and the municipal property and fund, as hereinafter described, shall be vested in the Corporation for the purposes of this Act. That the Municipal Commissioner should be a member of the Corporation and chairman of the Town Council, and of all committees thereof; and that the Town Council should be divided into committees, before whom all important municipal matters shall come for consideration before being disposed of by the Council at its meetings. That the constitution should be framed as nearly as possible on the line of the constitution of the present Port Trust, reserving the rights of the Corporation."

Mirza Hoosein Khan seconded the amendment.

Mr. Geary suggested as a matter of convenience that they should not deal with the large document as a whole, it was too big a mouthful. (A laugh.) It would be convenient to deal with this report, as they had done with another on a previous occasion, *seriatim*, going item by item. (Hear, hear.)

The chairman said he was afraid the proposal now came too late.

At this stage further discussion of the question stood adjourned.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

On the motion of Dr. Cork, seconded by Mr. Khote, the total estimate of expenditure for the year 1886-87 was sanctioned at Rs. 4,402,950 including Rs. 2,09,413 for new works.

NEW WORKS.

The following works were sanctioned:—Rs. 20,000 for the improvement of the Bandora Slaughter-house; Rs. 5,000, for additional street lighting; Rs. 7,000, for the cost of raising the level of the low caste Hindu cemetery at Haines Road; Rs. 20,000, cost of acquiring new burial ground for Mahomedans and raising the level of the same; Rs. 2,459 or the purchase of new bullock rollers and hand rollers; Rs. 5,700 for the purchase of 57 iron water tanks at all Persian wheels used for road watering; Rs. 50,000, cost of constructing an overbridge at Nesbit Road; Rs. 50,000 towards the Municipal Building Fund; and Rs. 72,000, reserved for the improvement and extension of the water supply.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE following is a full report of Mr. Ollivant's speech on the report of the committee of the Corporation on the new Municipal Bill:—

The Municipal Commissioner said that he had hardly expected a discussion on the Draft Bill that day as other items of importance preceded it on the agenda paper, and as he had come in hurriedly from other emergent business he feared he might find some difficulty in expressing his views with such clearness and method as he would wish on that occasion. First he must acknowledge his deep sense of the very high compliment which Mr Dadabhai Naorojee had paid to him personally and he owed it to that confidence which the Corporation very kindly placed in him to state his views perfectly, frankly even though they might be entirely at variance with those arrived at by the Committee of the Corporation. Notwithstanding what had just fallen from Col. Merewether he thought that the emergency clause enabling the Commissioner under certain circumstances to exercise all the powers of the Corporation was one of the babes of the Bill which might be thrown overboard, if some such provision as that recommended by the Commitee were inserted in its place. He did not wish for autocracy, and though in occasional letters to the newspapers he saw references to our municipal autocrat, he thought autocrat was about the last term applicable to the office which he held. In fact, if he went to English terms for suitable description of his functions, he could find none of the masculine gender, and could only liken himself to that much worried "Maid of all work," of whom, perhaps, some of them had experience. But some provision there must be for legalizing unlooked for expenditure on urgent occasions; for setting aside the one instance referred to, that of the Vehar dam, there had been several occasions on which it had been necessary to incur outlay without previous sanction. He might mention two, which perhaps they would remember, one was when something went wrong with the pumping station, when delay in executing the necessary workmight have been attended with the most horrible consequences, the other was in taking measures upon a sudden outbreak of cholera. On both these occasions his action has been approved by a large majority of the Corporation and he remembered especially that Mr. Telang had spoken in support of it with reference to the cholera outbreak. But it had not passed unchallenged, and he maintained, and he thought the Corporation would agree with him, that it was not fair to the Commissioner, it was not fair to any man to place him in a position where he had no alternative but to spend money illegally, imposing on him all the responsibility, and yet leaving it an open question whether the expenditure is to be ratified or not. During his absence in England a member of the Town Council had endeavoured to meet this difficulty by proposing the Corporation that power should be given to the Town Council to sanction expenditure in emergent cases, but this proposal had not been accepted, and now that a new Act was under consideration he thought that due provision should be made in some shape or another. With regard to Mr. Javerilal's remarks as to money and labour being thrown away, he found during the two months that a Deputy Commissioner had been appointed to assist him in order that he might co-operate with the Legal Remembrancer in Poona, he hoped that the Corporation would be of a different opinion as by that time they would have better acquainted with the larger portion of the Bill, not now under discussion, that which related to the various matters of municipal administration. He also remarked that he had found during the two months in question he was frequently in Bombay and was engaged throughout in many local duties of importance beside these special duties relating to the preparation of the Act. He observed that, speaking of some of the new provisions of the Bill, Mr. Javerilal had hesitated between ascribing them to the Municipal Commissioner and to the framers of the Bill. He (Mr. Olivant) was glad that Mr. Javerilal had finally adopted the latter and more indefinite alternative, for though he was in a great measure responsible for the new Bill in its present shape, he certainly was not the sole framer of it. His own personal views regarding the constitution were such that he might indicate them briefly by saying that they were substantially in accord with those expressed by Mr. Murzban in that gentleman's minute below the Committee's report, but both inside and outside the Corporation he had been strong in the opinions expressed in favour of retaining the Municipal Commissionership on its present independent footing, and the result was that a sort of compromise had been attempted on the lines before them. To this part of the subject he would refer again presently. But even if the Bill had comprised nothing more than that small portion of it which they were now discussing the time and labour spent on it could hardly be said to have been thrown away if only because it afforded the Corporation a *locus penitentiæ* with regard to their former views. For one of the proposals made by the Committee was that, in addition to the "property franchise" of the present Act, there should be an "educational franchise." This surely was an important change; yet, when on the former occasion the Corporation were making their recommendations to Government (and he remembered their present chairman took a leading part in the discussion), this very change was negatived after a long debate. It was not a change to which a Municipal Commissioner was likely to object, for, as the Corporation would no doubt realize, the Municipal Commissioner was likely to find a body of members returned by the educational vote less sensitive to an increase in the consolidated rate than a body of members returned by householders. Then, again, the principle of cumulative voting which had been adopted in the Bill on the recommendation of the former Committee had been cast to the winds by the present Committee. And if he was not mistaken, this committee had shown a tendency to consider the former recommendation with regard to the number and distribution of members. It would be remembered that the former Committee was specially pointed to consider what changes should be made in connection with the principle of extension of self-government, and they recommended that the number of ratepayers members should be increased from 32 to 36, but wonderful to relate they understood, to balance this moderate measure of reform by recommending at the same time that the number of the other members—the members that is returned by the "noticable"—should also be increased in the same ratio. He understood that the reason for increasing the number of ratepayers' members was that with the increase of population and the spread of education the ratepayers had increased in number and intelligence, but as far as he was aware the Justices had not increased in number, and he was sure they would agree with him that for obvious reason they could not have increased in intelligence. Some reformers wished to do away with the Justices as an electoral body saying that they were an "anomaly," but they were used to anomalies, and the best defence of the Justices perhaps was that some of the most useful members of the Corporation were returned by them. There was one point of some importance in the constitutional provisions of the Bill as to which Mr. Javerilal in speaking seemed to be under some misapprehension. This was as to the Standing Committee or Town Council having the power to meet only once or twice a month. They would see, however, on looking at the Bill that there was nothing to prevent the Standing Committee from meeting as often as they pleased. It was true that only two meetings were paid meetings, but in addition to these meetings the members were to be paid for attendance at weekly meetings in connection with the three main departments of the municipal administration over which they were severally to preside in their capacity of sub-committee men. At least two prominent members of the present Corporation had urged upon him the desirability of doing away altogether with fees for attendance. In English municipalities the members of committees were not paid for attendance; but he was not in favour of making too great jumps all at once, and his experience so far did not justify him in assuming that if fees were abolished altogether, sufficiently regular attendance would be secured. He did not wish to reproach others for not realising a standard to which he himself did not attain, and he was sensible that the regular attendance at Port Trust meetings, for which he was so justly distinguished, might be impaired if that pleasant incentive of a fee were not added to devotion to duty. He was the more astonished to hear Mr. Javerilal say that members of the Corporation would not be got to serve on committees, because, as the Corporation would remember, it was Mr. Javerilal himself who, with one other member, dissenting from the previous Committee's report, suggested that there should be Committees. In fact it was to him (Mr. Javerilal) that he (the Commissioner) was partly indebted for the idea. But he had no hesitation in saying that the Committee, as then proposed, and he was confirmed that every businessman would agree with him, were impracticable and unworkable because they were supposed to have endless powers of interference with the Commissioner) the Town Council and everybody else, and yet have no responsibility. The work of the Municipal Commissioner was quite enough at present; he left them to imagine what it would be with irresponsible vigilance committees superadded. Again, he observed from the report now before them, that notwithstanding the apparent distaste for working committees to control, as in England, the several branches of municipal administration, it was actually proposed that there should be committees for the management of schools and hospitals. This was entirely in accord with the principles advocated in the Bill, and they would remember that only recently they had undertaken to manage by means of a Committee the Gokuldas Hospital if it were transferred to them. On that occasion he had felt some doubt as to the procedure intended, and he had therefore consulted with two of the gentlemen who had taken a leading part in support of the proposal adopted. The result was that he found, much to his concern, that the idea was after all that all the real work of control and responsibility was to be undertaken by the Municipal Commissioner. Poor Municipal Commissioner! With the vists of new duties and increasing old duties opening before him he really pitied his successors. If the present constitution were to be maintained, the Corporation should in common justice consent to the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner. It could not be expected that he should be constantly coming before them as a suppliant asking for assistance any more than he should ask for an increase of salary. Under the present Act the Corporation could grant neither the one request nor the other; no doubt they would agree with him in thinking that it would be a great improvement if the new law enabled them to grant both. As regards the mode of appointment the question seemed to him to be one of consistency. At present the Municipal Commissioner was appointed by Government, and discharged certain independent functions under the Act. The Corporation had expressed themselves in favour of a continuance of this state of things, and he believed that the Presidency Association as representing opinion outside the Corporation, had taken the same view. It would have been quite an intelligible position if they had sought to have a Municipal Commissioner on a som

perhaps he might agree with them, but it was unnecessary to discuss that matter, for the tramways had an Act to themselves, and did not come within the scope of the present Bill. As to the other matter there were some important considerations which seemed to have been forgotten. Under the former constitution there had been a Controller independent of the Municipal Commissioner, but that officer had been deliberately abolished, and the Town Council was avowedly created to take his place. One of the duties most prominently imposed on the Town Council was the weekly audit of accounts, and when they first met under the constitution—that of 1873—they appointed a finance committee out of their number to conduct this duty. But there the matter had ended, and the Corporation might be surprised to hear that from that day up to the present month this leading duty had never been performed except vicariously though, he must add, vicariously it had been performed very well indeed. At any rate, as far as the Act was concerned, the most complete power of financial control had been reserved to the Corporation. The present so-called Controller was the lineal descendant, not at the Controller under the former constitution but of Mr. Thorburn who had been designated Chief Accountant under the new constitution. He thought it was, perahps, a pity that the designation had been changed. The officer who held the appointment was, in fact, the Chief Accountant, and was the right-hand man of the Commissioner in matters of account. There must be such an officer immediately responsible to the Commissioner. As they were aware he had to sign all the cheques, and there was with the cheques at this moment on the table before them a pile of papers which he also had to sign, and about which he solemnly assured them he knew absolutely nothing. If he were to go into all these things himself, it would be impossible for him to do anything else, and it was absolutely necessary that there should be a chief accountant, as at present, answerable to him. If any question of dignity were involved, he might be called Controller, or for the matter of that Commander-in-Chief, but the position must remain the same. He believed that at present financial checks were very carefully exercised, and from a comparative statement with which the chairman of the Calcutta Corporation had recently favoured him, he found that under all heads of expenditure the greatest contrast between the two cities was in the establishment employed on accounts and audit. The expenditure so incurred in Bombay was out of all proportion greater than that of Calcutta; but his concern at this difference was somewhat relieved, when on turning to another page he read that sanctioned grants were much more often exceeded in Calcutta than in Bombay. He belived that he had now referred to almost all the most important points at issue. There was still the question of nomenclature, and this, though comparatively unimportant, had still an importance of its own. He thought, as he had said already, that it was always better to employ terms in their generally accepted sense, and now that they hoped to imitate English institutions of self-government, it seemed to be the most sensible thing to adopt as nearly as possible similar terms. Two objections were urged to the changes proposed; one, on the score of tradition; and the other, on the score of dignity. He did not attach much importance to either. The tradition was merely a thirteen-years old tradition, and if they were not pledged to former terms in 1872, neither were they in 1885, and the principle of "What is, is right," no more applied in the one case than the other. Again, if novelty were a cause of complaint, he thought the English language would have the best cause of complaint if at this time of day the horrible alternative of Corporator or Corporationer—he hardly knew which was the worse of the two—were to be permanently inflicted on her. Then as regards dignity, the committee said: "The Corporation is well known throughout India and in London under its present name, and it would be undesirable to make any change in the designation under which it has attained to its present high position." Now he challenged that statement as contrary to fact, as far as England was concerned, and he would quote a case in point. When Mr. Maclean first offered himself as a candidate for a seat in Parliament an English newspaper described him as "recently having been chairman of the Town Council of Bombay, the post which corresponded with that of mayor in an English town." Naturally people in England would think that Town Council here would mean what it means there, and so the chairman of the Corporation was completely overlooked. But they must not suppose that by becoming a Council they would necessarily cease to be a Corporation. Under the English Municipal Act "Municipal Corporation" meant the body corporate of the inhabitants of a borough, and if there was any question of dignity he wanted to know why, in these days of self-government, the poor ratepayers, whose representatives they were, were to be left out in the cold? Then, again, by the same Act all powers vested in the Corporation were to be exercised by the Council, and so in Bombay they, as representatives of of the ratepayers, might be properly described as Councillors, and he asked them, wheather it could be seriously argued, if they consulted their own dignity, collectively and individually, that the change proposed should not be accepted? And after all, it appeared from the committee's report that the evils of a change in nomenclature were in their opinion not so great as the Corporation might suppose from the extract which he had read, for large use was proposed by the committee to clothe Mr. Barrow afresh in the new title of "Town Clerk." Certainly there were Town Clerks in England, but their functions were widely different from those which Mr. Barrow so zealously and worthily discharged; and then, too, as a question of dignity they seemed in suggesting this designation, notwithstanding their oft-quoted adage *Urbs Prima in India*, to have lowered the "Queen of Cities." But speaking seriously, he urged them, if they had gained a high position and reputation under present designations, now to take thorough steps both in name and indeed to gain a still higher position and reputation, and he was confident that they would establish a system of local self-government on a sure basis and with ever increasing success if they would take these steps in the direction which he now recommended to them. He entreated them to remember that self-government mean responsibility, that it meant work and not mere talk, and he urged them to set their faces against anything in the way of what he would venture to call "wind bagginess." With an increasing population and an increasing standard of education and civilised requirements he believed that no system of municipal administration could give permanent satisfaction to this city which did not admit of the representatives of the people being behind the scenes of it and taking a direct and responsible part in it. It was only thus that ever-increasing requirements could be known and provided for. He must conclude his remarks by apologising for having perhaps wearied them through addressing them at such length, and by urging them, whatever way they voted, to secure as an efficient administration. If they were still in favour of the present constitution, he asked them to see that the Municipal Commissioner was not needless hamepered in his duties, and the confidently appealed to them to give to a claim for assistance, indispensably necessary, that consideration which it deserved at their hands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steam-ship County of Salop, 1,334 tons, Capt Rice, sails to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship Sara, 1,056 tons, Captain S. Dewdney, will sail to Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Brig. Nutherwoollie, 240 tons, Nacoda, sails to-day for Tuticorin and Negapatam with a general cargo.

THE Steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, sails to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 195 deck passengers.

THE Steam-ship Auretta 1,729 tons, Captain G.W. Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (25th Jan), with a cargo of timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. Steam-ship Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain G. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast, with a General cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship Cuina, 1,469 tons, Captain J Bellwood, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant, from Coast and Calcutta brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Two gentlemen. Mr. W.B. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, and fourteen deck passengers.

THE B.I.S.N. Co's. Steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons Captain J. M. Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Kurrachee with a general cargo, 49 chests opium, 10 horses and the following passengers Mr. H.A. Miniah, Mrs. Elias, Mr. Blanford, Major Heaviside, Mr. N. W. Forbes. Mr. V. Khimji, Miss Sangor, Surgn. Maclean, 4 Rank and File and 67 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
5	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Calcutta, Jan. 12.
	Commilla (s)	Simpson	Busreh, Jan. 23.
	Aurreua (s)	Reid	Moulmein, Jan. 25.
	Jathay (s)	Tassell	Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
5	Alcester (s)	Bruce	Akyab.
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	K. Coast and Kurrachee.
	Verona (s)	Horne	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Sara, Dewdney, for Liverpool.
" Bhownuggur, Nacoda, for Bhownuggur.
" County of Salop, Rice, for Dunkirk.
Brig Nutherwoolie, Nacoda, for Tuticorin & Nagapatam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Commilla, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
2	Madura (s)	.....	Calcutta.
3	Tibre (s)	.....	Calcutta.
"	Chindwara (s)	.....	Calcutta.
"	Tentonia (s)	.....	London.
"	Cormorant (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
2	Madras (s)	.....	Rangoon.
4	Madura (s)	.....	Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the list of prize winners at the annual meeting of the Western India Rifle Association, held from 26th October to 31st December, 1885:—

MATCH I.—The Members' Match.
Rifle Military Breech-loaders, 7 shots at 200 yards.

	Score.	Prizes Rs.
Pte W Shuter, Rifle Brigade, Belgaum	33	100
Lieut F A Hayden, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Jhelum	33	75
Dorabjee Pudumjee, Esq, Kirkee	33	40
Sergt H C Dring, Calcutta Vol R, Calcutta	32	25
Vol S Slater, Nagpur V R, Nagpur	32	20
Vol T Bailey, Nagpur V R, Nagpur	32	20
Sergt W Cahill, Bombay V R, Kirkee	32	15
Sergt McKay, R E, Bangalore	32	15
Sergt A J Murray, Bombay V R, Kirkee	32	10
Sergt J Mawhood, Bombay V R, Kirkee	32	10
Vol J Carvalho, Bombay V R, Kirkee	32	10
Tie *Maj J A Barlow, DAAG for M, Jhelum	32	10
Tie *Cr-Sergt W L Harwood, Calcutta V R, Calcutta	32	5
Tie *Capt B Phillips, Bombay V R, Kirkee	32	5
Tie *Capt J Rickie, 1st Punjab V R, Jhelum	32	5
Lce-Cpl Davidson, 3rd P V R, Kurrachee	31	5

* Absolute ties to be decided either by shooting off or by division.

MATCH II.—The Salar Jung Prize. Rifle M. B. L., 7 shots at 500 yards.

Capt J Rickie, 1st Punjab V R, Jhelum	35	100
Lce-Cpl Davidson, 3rd P V R, Kurrachee	34	75
Cir-Sergt Moore, Sind V R, Kurrachee	33	40
Sergt Salmon, R E, Bangalore	33	25
Capt B Phillips, B V R, Kirkee	33	20
Sergt A J Murray, B V R, Kirkee	33	20
Havir Major Shaik Myboot, 23rd Bo N I, Neemuch	33	15
Lieut F A Hayden, Duke of Wellington's Regt, Jhelum	32	15
Vol J Carvalho, Bombay V R, Kirkee	32	10
Pte W Shuter, Rifle Brigade, Belgaum	32	10
Sergt J Kees, Bombay V R, Bombay	32	10
Sergt Davis, R. Engineers, Bangalore	31	10
Vol J McKeller, C V R, Calcutta	31	5
Pte B Herlichy, Viceroy's Band, Calcutta	31	5
Lce-Cpl Clabby, B V R, Kirkee	31	5
Vol T Bailey, N V R, Nagpur	30	5

MATCH III.—The President' Prize. Rifle M. B. L., 600 and 700 yards, 7 shots at each.

Naik Davasagayum, Q O S and M, Bangalore	69	100
Lieut F A Hayden, Duke of Wellington's Regt, Jhelum	63	75
Vol Reaves, 1st P V R, Jhelum	63	40
Sergt A J Murray, B V R, Kirkee	62	25
Capt J Rickie, 1st P V R, Jhelum	62	20
Pte B Herlichy, Viceroy's Band, Calcutta	62	20
Sergt Davis, R Engineers, Bangalore	62	15
Cr-Sergt W L Harwood, C Vol R, Calcutta	61	15
Sergt McKay, R E, Bangalore	61	10
Lieut A Turner, Esq, Kirkee	61	10
Dorabjee Pudumjee, Esq, Kirkee	60	10
Sepoy Pora, Merwara Batt, Ajmere	59	10
Havaidar Ramasamy, Q O S & M, Bangalore	59	5
Sergt J Mawhood B V R, Kirkee	58	5
Capt Sir R Colleton, Bart N V R, Nagpura	57	5
Lieut S F Brebner B V R, Kirkee	57	5

MATCH IV.—The Kolapur Regent's Cup.
Rifle M B L, 200 and 500 yards, 7 shots at each distance.

Lieut F A Hayden, Duke of Willington's Regt, Jhelum	70	200
Pte Rajanah, Q O S & M, Bangalore	67	75
Sergt Davis, Royal Engineers, Bangalore	66	50
Sergt McKay, Royal Engineers, Bangalore	66	25
Capt W Pratt, M Ry Vols, Bangalore	66	20
Capt J Rickie, 1st P V R, Jhelum	66	20
Sergt J Mawhood, B V R, Kirkee	65	15
Lieut J Eastwood, 12 Ry Lancs, Bangalore	65	10
Vol W G Allen, 1st P V R, Jhelum	64	10
Pte J Gooderson, 1st Bn R Bgde, Belgaum	64	10
Dorabjee Pudumjee, Esq, Kirkee	64	10
Capt B Phillips, B V R, Kirkee	64	10
Capt D D Matchu, 1st P V R, Jhelum	64	5
Corpl E Thomas, B V R, Bombay	64	5
Sergt J E Keess, B V R, Bombay	64	5
L Corpl Clabby, B V R, Kirkee	63	5

MATCH V.—The Governor's Prize.
Rifle M B L, 10 shots at 800 yards.

Sergt Davis, Royal Engineers, Bangalore.	50	100
Capt Leonard, B R V, Bangalore	50	75
Pte Rajanah, Q O S and M, Bangalore	50	40
Naik Mooroogasen, Q O S and M, Bangalore	48	25
J A Turner, Esq, Kirkee	47	20
Sergt J Mawhood, B V R, Kirkee	47	20
Vol G B Stacey, B V R, Bombay	46	15
Pte Herlihy, Viceroy's Band, Calcutta	46	15
L Corpl Davison, P V R, Kurrachee	45	10
Sergt Clements, S V R C, Kurrachee	45	10
Vol W Watkins, B V R, Bombay	44	10
Sergt A J Murray, B V R, Kirkee	43	10
C Sergt Moore, S V R, Kurrachee	43	5
Vol C Major, B V R, Bombay	43	5
Pte Akbar Khan, 7th B I, Ahmednuggur	43	5
Sergt McKay, Royal Engineers, Bangalore	43	5

MATCH VI.—The Nizam's Prize.
Rifle M B L, 10 shots at 900 yards.

Pte Neelagunden, Q O S and M, Bangalore	50	150
Lieut J Eastwood 12th Ry Lanc, Bangalore	47	80
Lieut F A Hayden, Duke of W Regt, Jhelum	45	50
Pte F Biddiscombe, Bombay, R B, Belgaum	45	30
Sergt W C Peck, Ri Engineers, Calcutta	43	20
Naik Mooroogasen, Q O S & M, Bangalore	43	25
Pte Krishnaswami, Q O S and M, Bangalore	42	20
Vol W F Whitehead, C V R, Calcutta	41	20
Sergt Davis, Royal Engineers, Bangalore	41	20
Cr Sergt W L Harwood, C V R, Calcutta	41	15
Pte B Herlihy, Viceroy's Band, Calcutta	41	15
Pte Chadiassen, Q O S and M, Bangalore	40	10
Pte H Hagarth, B Rifle Brigade, Belgaum	39	10
Vol G B Stacey, B V R, Bombay	39	5
Capt J Rickie, 1st P V R, Jhelum	49	5
Havi Major Kaisassen, Q O S and M Bangalore	39	5

MATCH VII.—All Comers' Match.
Rifle M B L; 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each.

Lieut F A Hayden, Duke of W Regt, Jhelum	68	150
Corpl D D Matcher, 1st P V R, Jhelum	66	75
Dorabjee Pudumjee, Esqr., Kirkee	64	40
Capt J W Rickie, 1st P V R, Jhelum	64	25
Sergt J Mawhood, B V R, Kirkee	64	20
Havildar Durya Khan, 7th B I, Ahmednugar	64	20
Havildar Major Kaisassen, Q O S and M, Bangalore	63	15
Vol J Carvalho, B V R, Kirkee	63	15
Lieut S G Brebner, B V R Kirkee	63	10
Cr Sergt W L Harwood, C V R, Calcutta	62	10
Sergt A J Murray, B V R, Kirkee	62	10
Pte Rajanah, Q O S and M, Bangalore	61	5
Sergt Selman, Royal Engineers, Bangalore	61	5
Sergt McKay, Royal Engineers, Bangalore	60	5
Vol C Major, B V R, Bombay	60	5
Capt W Pratt, M Ry Vols, Bangalore	60	5

MATCH VIII.—The Gaekwar's Prize.
Rifle M B L, 800 and 900 yards; 7 shots at each.

Capt W Pratt M Ry Vols, Bangalore	64	150
Lieut F A Hayden, Duke of W's Regt, Jhelum	63	75
Pte Balsei Jagray, 23rd Bo N I, Neemuch	63	40
Cr Sergt Moore, S V R C, Karachi	63	25
Shaik Hoboan, 23rd B N I, Neemuch	62	20
Pte Rajanah, Q O S and M, Bangalore	62	20
Havi Darya Veman, 7th B N I, Ahmednugar	62	15
Capt J W Rickie, 1st P V R, Jhelum	61	10
Sergt D J Sharp, B V R, Bombay	59	10
Sergt McKay, Royal Engineers, Bangalore	59	10
Pte B Herlihy, Viceroy's Band, Calcutta	59	10
J A Turner, Esqr, Kirkee	58	10
Sergt J Mawhood B V R, Kirkee	58	5
Sergt Davis, Royal Engineers, Bangalore	57	5
Lce Naik Dunker Bhoojwa, 23rd B N I, Neemuch	56	5
Naik Snaik Kassum, 7th B N I, Ahmednagar	56	5

MATCH IX.—The Cutch Prize.
Rifle any; 800 and 900 yards; 10 shots at each.

Havi-Major Shaik Myboob, 23rd B N I, Neemuch	99	150
Capt Leonard, B R V, Bangalore	96	75
Capt B Phillips, B V R, Kirkee	94	40
Capt J Ritchie, 1st P V R, Jhelum	93	25
Pte B Herlihy, Viceroy's Band, Calcutta	93	20
Lieut F A Hayden, Duke of W Regt, Jhelum	93	20
Sergt Davis, Royal Engineers, Bangalore	93	15
Sergt A J Murray, B V R, Kirkee	91	15
Sergt McKay, Royal Engineer, Bangalore.	90	10
Sergt D J Sharp, B V R, Bombay	89	10
Sergt J Mawhood, B V R, Kirkee	87	10
Cir-Sergt J Thomas, R B, Belgaum	87	10
Cir-Sergt W F Melvin, B V R, Bombay	86	5
Lieut S G Brebner, B V R, Kirkee	86	5
Vol W Watkins, B V R, Bombay	86	5
Lieut Eastward, 12th R Lancers, Belgaum	85	5

MATCH X.—The long range Contest.
Rifle any; 10 shots at 1,000 yards

Sergt D J Sharp, B V R, Bombay	50	150
Pte Channacunoo, Q O S & M, Bangalore	50	75
Pte Krishnasamy, Q O S & M, Bangalore	50	40
Naik Ramjeerao Dulol, 23rd Bl, Neemuch	50	25
Vol C Major, B V R, Bombay	49	20
Havildar-Maj Kohegsen, Q O S and M, Bangalore	49	20
Lance-Corpl D Clabby, B V R, Kirkee	48	15
Colr-Sergt W L Harwood, C V R, Calcutta	48	15
Vol W Watkins, B V R, Bombay	47	10
Colr-Sergt W Melvin, B V R, Bombay	46	10
Havi Ghussela Sing, 7th B I, Ahmednagar	46	10
Naik Mooroogasen, Q O S & M, Bangalore	45	10
Sergt Charlesworth, 3rd P V R, Karachi	45	5
Pte Shaik Ahmed, 7th B I, Ahmednagar	44	5
Lce-Naik Amrutsa Bombay, Neemuch	43	5
Pte Kemp, Bombay Rifle Bde, Belgaum	43	

MATCH XI.—Sportsmen's Contest.
100 and 150 yards; 6 shots at each.

Tie *Sergt W Gault, 1st P V R, Jhelum.	60	60
Tie *Cr-Sergt J Thomas, R Bde, Belgaum	60	30
*Lieut T M English, B V R, Bombay.	59	15
*Sergt Horseman, R Bde, Belgaum.	59	10
Tie *Capt W Pratt, M R V, Bangalore	59	10
*Sergt Salmon, R E, Bangalore	59	5
Sergt J Mawhood, B V R, Kirkee	59	5
Corpl E Thomas, B V R, Bombay	58	5
*Vol Carvalho, B V R, Kirkee	58	0
*Sergt Davis, R E, Bangalore	58	0
*Corpl DD Matcher, 1st P V R, Jhelum	58	0
Tie *Sergt McKay, Ri Engr, Bangalore.	58	0
*Cr-Sgt Smith, Rifle Bgde, Belgaum.	58	0
*Sergt Bourne Walker, Rifle Bgde, Belgaum	58	0

* Absolute ties to be decided either by shooting off or by division

MATCH XII.—The Commander-in-Chief's Prize Rifle M H and Snider; 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each:—

	Score.	Prizes.
Naik Davasegugem, Q O S & M, Bangalore	66	W.I.R.A. Silver Mdl. and Rs. 100.
Pte B Herlihy, Viceroy's Band, Calcutta	63	60
A Corpl J Cox, 1st B R B, Belgaum	61	50
Sergt Selman, R E, Bangalore	61	25
Sergt H Horseman, 1st B R B, Belgaum	60	25
Sergt Davis, R E, Bangalore	60	20
Corpl Sergt T Smith, 1st B R B, Belgaum	59	15
Sergt McKay, R E, Bangalore	59	15
Sergt W Bourne, 1st B R B, Belgaum	58	10
Pte F Melhuah, 1st B R B, Belgaum	58	10
Pte C Mace, E L Regt, Ferozepur	58	10
Pte P Stringer, 1st B R B, Belgaum	57	10
Cr Sergt J Thomas, 1st B R B, Belgaum	57	10
Sergt Major L Hoey, B R B, Belgaum	56	10
Sergt-Instr F Kelly, 90th Regt, Calcutta	56	5
Pte J Green, 1st B R B, Belgaum	56	5
Havl Gungnak Krishnak, 19th B I, Deesa	56	5
Pte W Shuter, 1st B R B, Belgaum	55	5
Pte H Harris, 1st B R B, Belgaum	55	5
Havl Major Kaleapen, Q O S & M, Bangalore	53	5

MATCH XIII.—The Bayley Volunteer Contest. Rifle Government M H 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each:—

	Score.	Prizes.
Capt W Pratt, Madras Railway, Volunteers Salem	67	W.I.R.A. Silver Mdl. and Rs. 100.
Qr-Mr Sergt Hearice, M Ry Vols, Salem	58	60
Vol J McKeller, C V Rifles, Calcutta	58	50
Sergt L Ward, M Ry Vols, Salem	58	25
Corpl E Thomas, B V R, Bombay	57	25
Capt Leonard, B V R, Bangalore	57	20
Sergt T Atkins, E I R Vols, Jubbulpore	56	15
Cr Sergt Moore, Scind V R, Kurrachee	56	15
Cr Sergt W L Harwood, C V R, Calcutta	55	10
Sergt C John, C V R, Calcutta	55	10
Vol J Penn, M Ry Vols, Salem	54	10
Vol W Watkins, B V R, Bombay	54	10
Lc Corpl W Plunkett, B V R, Poona	54	10
Sergt W Cahill, B V R, Kirkee	54	10
Sergt F McDonnell, B V R, Poona	54	5
Vol W Whitehead, C V R, Calcutta	53	5
Sergt Charlesworth, Sind V R, Kurrachee	53	5
Vol W Reid, M Ry Vols, Salem	52	5
Vol Prace, Sind V R, Kurrachee	51	5
Vol G S Middlecoat, B V R, Poona	51	5

WESTERN INDIA R A CHAMPIONSHIP AND GOLD MEDAL.

Lieut F A Hayden, Duke of Wellington's Regt, Jhelum	543

WESTERN INDIA R A SILVER MEDAL.

Sergt Davis, Royal Engineers, Bangalore	527

WESTERN INDIA R A BRONZE MEDAL.

Capt Rickie, 1st P V R, Jhelum	527

NATIONAL R A (WIMBLEDON) MEDAL.

Sergt Davis, Royal Engineers, Bangalore	238

NORTHERN INDIA R A MEDAL.

Capt W Pratt M Ry Vols, Bangalore	158

HYDERABAD R A MEDAL.

Pte B Herlihy, Viceroy's Band, Calcutta	207

SOUTHERN INDIA R A MEDAL.

Dorabjee Pudumjee, Esq, Kirkee	190

BRITISH BURMAH R A MEDAL.

Cr Sergt W L Harwood, C V R, Calcutta	131

BOMBAY CENTRAL R A MEDAL.

Sergt D J Sharp, B V R, Bombay	139

THE HYDERABAD ADMINISTRATION.

THE last of the series of entertainments at Goolburga in connection with the new Spinning and Weaving mills took place on Thursday week, when a dinner was given to Mr. Cordery by the Subah, and the members of the Civil Service in the Southern Division, Nawab Minur Nawaz Jung (Mehdi Ali) proposed the health of the guest. He said:—

My friend Nawab Yar Jung, and the Officers of His Highness' service stationed at Gulburgah, have done me the honor of entrusting me with a duty most pleasant to my feelings, namely, to propose to you the toast of the health of our most distinguished and honored guest of this evening, Mr. Cordery. By virtue of his high office Mr. Cordery occupies an exalted position as the representative of the Government of India at Hyderabad, and his polished manners, his true courtesy, his genuine kindness, and sympathetic disposition entitle him to be respected by all of us as the best type of a thorough English Gentleman. Ladies and Gentlemen, at this very place, about 15 months ago we were all assembled to bid a cordial welcome to the Gentleman who was then officiating for our distinguished guest: to-night we have the good fortune of extending to Mr. Cordery not only a most cordial welcome, but we are also fortunate in being allowed an opportunity of expressing our feelings of pleasure, gratitude, and affection towards him. For the charm of his manners the kindness and geniality of his disposition have endeared him as much to the native community as to his own. He has always evinced the same regard, and shown the same courtesy to the Officers of His Highness' Service as he has done to the Officers in the British Service. I shall therefore not be considered guilty of exaggeration when I say that by his urbanity, his goodness, and his genuine courtesy, Mr. Cordery has drawn our hearts towards him as the needle is drawn to the magnet. Thus Mr. Cordery has proved how kindly-disposed and sympathetic Englishmen can attract to themselves the friendship and affection of the Native Community at large. Gentlemen, our relations with Mr. Cordery are of a two-fold nature; the social as distinguished from the Official. You will all agree with me that with respect to both these relations the treatment we have invariably received at his hands is worthy of our deepest gratitude. Socially, he has always received us on the same terms as he does his European; his broad sympathies and his genial disposition have destroyed the barriers which owing to circumstances of race, caste, and creed naturally exist between the European and Native Community. With his great tact and thoughful kindness he has succeeded in making both Europeans and Natives forget the difference which exists between their modes of life, thought, and habits, just in the same manner as certain chemical forces succeed in combining two diverse elements possessing entirely different physical properties. Indeed Hyderabad has to be particularly thankful to Mr. Cordery in this matter; for in other parts of India, we know there is a general complaint as regards the social relations between Europeans and Natives. In his Official capacity also we have every reason to be grateful to him. He assumed charge of his high Office at a most critical period, which will be remembered in the annals of Hyderabad as a time fraught with grave danger, painful uncertainty, and anxious suspense. The Captain of the ship of state had departed this life; the master of the craft was a minor and could not therefore assume command of the vessel; there was no pilot on board to steer the ship safely through the angry and tempestuou waves which surged all around; without helm or rudder, without any experienced guidance, the ship was helplessly drifting on the storm-tossed waves in certain danger and destruction; the crew were on the verge of shipwreck; everyone was anxious for the safety of his own life, and every day that dawned was fraught with fresh calamities and dangers. At this critical period when things were the darkest and gloomiest aspect, when hope was well nigh at an end, and destruction seemed imminent, all eyes anxiously turned towards one man, who alone was considered capable of steering the craft safely through all danger. That man, Gentlemen is the honored guest of this evening. Under his skiful handling, his energy, his tact and judgment the ship weathered the storm. In those troublous times Mr. Cordery was always willing to sympathize with and assist us; he appreciated according to its merits the work of each individual Official, and he was ever ready to shield and protect deserving people from all harm and danger, at last arrived the happy day when our august Sovereign was installed on his throne, and then on that memorable morning, our feeling of misery and anxiety gave way to those of hapiness and pleasure. The storm had then subsided; the darkness of night had vanished; in a cloudless sky the glorious sun burst forth in all his splendour, and on the bosom of the smooth and glassy deep the ship of state rode proudly and triumphantly. The salvation of the ship and of the ship's crew was in a chief measure due to one man, and that man was Mr. Cordery. We are all of us of course deeply grateful to him for the great kindness and consideration we have ever received at his hands in his official connection with us, but I go further and say that even His Highness has every reason to be pleased and satisfied with what has been achieved by Mr. Cordery's ability and statesman-like conduct. You are all aware that our deservedly beloved Sovereign was installed six months before the time previously fixed for this purpose by the British Government, and that His Highness came to his throne with full powers and without any restriction, or reservation whatever being imposed upon him. The efforts of Mr. Cordery in this matter were worthy of all praise, and by his action he proved to His Highness that he was his staunch friend and well wisher. And here I must pause to state that His Highness has by his affability of manner; his accessibility, and the keen interest he takes in the administration of the State and the welfare of his people made himself loved by all. The next act that merited the general approbation of His Highness' subjects at large was the appointment by our Sovereign on the very day of his installation of his Minister. For in this direction all eyes were anxiously and expectantly raised, and every one, from the powerful and wealthy nobleman, down to the humble agriculturist, was eager to know on whom His Highness's choice would fall. In fact an uneasy feeling pervaded the community as to who would be selected by our Sovereign for this onerous and responsible post. The installation of His Highness was a matter about which no uncertainty prevailed, for it was generally known beforehand as to when it would take place, but the question of the appointment of Prime Minister was one in which the element of doubt and uncertainty predominated. At length arrived the auspicious day, the 5th of February 1884, a day, of general rejoicing in Hyderabad in which the noble and the labourer, the rich and the poor shared alike, on which His Highness was installed in due form. It was then that our Sovereign was graciously pleased to select as his Prime Minister his hereditary and faithful servant, and thus by this wise selection gladdened the hearts of all his subjects. This appointment, worthy of the parental kindness of His Highness towards his devoted servant, worthy also of that devoted servant's zeal and fidelity towards his illustrious master, and of his ability and personal qualifications, was hailed with general satisfaction throughout the length and breadth of His Highness's dominions. This graceful act following upon a scene of general rejoicing, took place, Gentlemen, when Mr. Cordery was, as he is now, Resident at Hyderabad. From that time to the present moment Mr. Cordery has not abated in his desire to render every assistance to His Highness personally and to His Highness's Government. Mr. Cordery's experienced advice, his wise counsel, his invaluable suggestions have not only strengthened the position of His Highness, and of His Highness's Government, but have materially benefited the country at large. To His Highness's Government Mr. Cordery's advice has been of the greatest assistance. I may truly say that the credit of the successful Administration of the present Government is due as much to the Resident of Hyderabad as it is to His Highness's Government; it is indeed hard to define which blade of a pair of scissors is the most useful in its work, so in the same manner it is difficult to say to whom the greatest credit is due for the various reforms that have been introduced since His Highness's installation, whether to Mr. Cordery or to the Minister. We must not however forget that it is to His Highness's enlightened idea, and desires that we owe the recent reforms; and it is the keen and intelligent interest he takes in the Government to proceed under his direction with their reforms. As I have mentioned, the installation of His Highness took place on the 5th February 1884, when Mr. Cordery was the Resident. Exactly a year after, Mr. Cordery invested His Highness with the insignia of the G. C. S. I., which was a mark of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' good will and gracious kindness towards His Highness. In connection with these two memorable events, Mr. Cordery's name will ever be gratefully remembered by all His Highness's faithful and loyal subjects. From what I have stated in my speech (and I thank you Gentlemen for listening to it so patiently, for I am afraid it has been somewhat lengthy), you will be able to judge how kind and friendly Mr. Cordery has been towards us all, both in his private and official relations, and what admirable tact and judgment he has shown under critical circumstances. We all have great faith in his justice his friendship and his catholic sympathy, and it is my firm belief that whatever occasion may hereafter arise, Mr. Cordery will always prove himself equal to that occasion. We have every confidence that as he has done before, so also on all future occasions, he will successfully overcome all difficulties Should it be our misfortune to lose Mr. Cordery for even a short period, he may rest assured that he will carry away with him the good wishes of His Highness, the gratitude of his friend, the Minister, and the sincere prayers for his welfare of all members of His Highness' Service. And now Gentlemen, I ask you to fill your glasses, and to drink with three times three the health of our honoured guest.

Mr. Cordery responded as follows:—I am happy to receive the compliment of my health being proposed and drunk by the members of the Highness' Civil Service at the mouth of Nawab Munir Nawaz Jung, one of the most distinguished members of that body. The only drawback which I feel to this pleasure is that in his eloquent speech he has touched so many topics and been so flattering a picture of my own position that I hardly know at what point to reply or recognize myself under such flowing colours. You are all well aware that the system under which His Highness's territory is now administered, that system by which, under the wise directions of the late minister and the continued sanction and support of his son, had done so much to raise the reputation and character of the Hyderabad State, has been brought into force in large measure by his (Munir Nawaz Jung's) devoted efforts. And having had the opportunity both here and at Aurungabad of inspecting the public works, I can give my willing testimony to the excellence of the manner in which records are now arranged maintained and preserved, to the accuracy with which the documents and maps of the Revenue survey department and assessment are made a mainstay of an agricultural population to have been prepared and tested—to the promptness and despatch with which any required paper can be found and produced—and to the regularity with which all accounts are kept up to date. These are great merits; they form the skeleton and frame-work which supplies coherence to the business of the state and which furnishes the means of reviewing its advance. But, as I have often told the Nawab Sahib, these are

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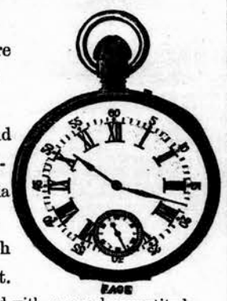

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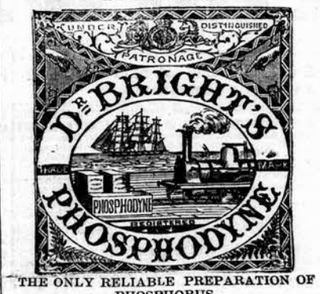

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These high class Paints have received eulogistic mention in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (see Ninth Edition, Vol. XIX., page 86).

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It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, and Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

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Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c., belonging to well known Dealer JUSSIM FEED.—No. 505, Rhendy Bazaar Commission Stable Bombay, 7th November, 1885.

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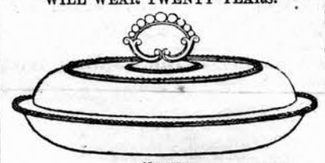
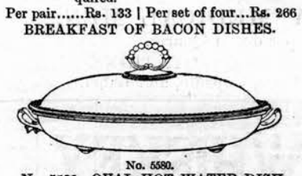


No. 5525.

No. 5525—Entree or Corner Dishes. Each Dish with moveable handle forming 2 open Dishes, each set making 8 Dishes when required.
Per pair.....Rs. 90 | Per set of four ...Rs. 180

No. 5525—Entree or Corner Dishes, WITH HOT WATER PARTS, consisting of Electro-plated Dish and Cover with moveable handle and warmer, each pair forming at pleasure 6 separate Dishes, each set making 12 Dishes when required.
Per pair.....Rs. 133 | Per set of four...Rs. 266

BREAKFAST OF BACON DISHES.



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No. 5580—OVAL HOT WATER DISH, 10½ inch, for Chops, Bacon or Fish. Rs. 53.

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No. 5520—OVAL HOT WATER DISH, 10½ inch, with Steak Dish and Fish Drainer, reversible cover, making 2 Dishes when required. Rs. 72.

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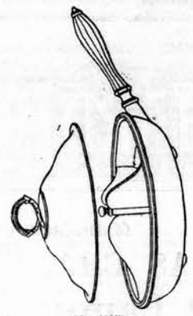


No. 12667.

No. 12667—Plain with Beaded Edge, moveable Divisions, and Drainer for three kinds of vegetables, loose cover, Hot Water Warmer, and arranged with moveable handle to cover to form a separate Dish at pleasure. Rs. 135.

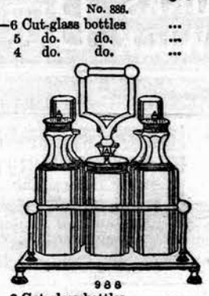
FULL SIZE DINNER CRUET FRAMES.

No. 876.

No. 876—6 Cut-glass bottles			...	...	...Rs. 45
Do.	4	do:	do:	...	... „ 36

No. 886.

No. 886—6 Cut-glass bottles			...	...	...Rs. 36
Do.	5	do.	do.	...	... „ 32
Do,	4	do.	do.	...	... „ 25



No. 988.

No. 988—6 Cut-glass bottles			...	...	...Rs. 70
Do,	4	do,	do,	...	... „ 55

No. 979.

No. 979—6 Cut-glass bottles			...	...	...Rs. 52
Do.	4	do.	do.	...	... „ 35

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No. 2143.

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No. 2143—5 Cut-glass bottles	...	...Rs.	35 0
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No. 2144—THE "CLUB" CRUET, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Cayenne and 2 Sauce bottles	...	„	41 0
FIVE-BOTTLE CRUETS, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Cayenne and 2 Sauce bottles .. From Rs. 38 to		„	45 0
No. 2009—FOUR-BOTTLE CRUETS, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper and 2 Sauce bottles... From Rs. 20 to		„	30 0
And a variety of others „ „		15 to „	35 0

BREAKFAST OR TIFFIN CRUET FRAMES.

No. 2000.

No. 2000—3 Cut-glass bottles	...	...Rs.	15 8
Do. Upright Handle in centre of frame	... ...	... „	17 8

No. 2152.

No. 2152—3 Cut-glass bottles	...	...Rs.	23 0

No. 2140.

No. 2140—All metal for Mustard, Pepper and Salt	... ...	...Rs.	27 0

And a large variety of other Cruets in Fancy China, Japanesque, Doulton, Crown Derby and Worcester China, British Oakware, &c., &c. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

TERMS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

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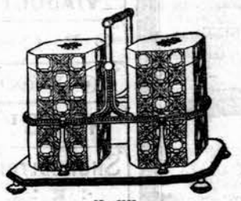
WITH PLAIN AND RICHLY CUT-GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.



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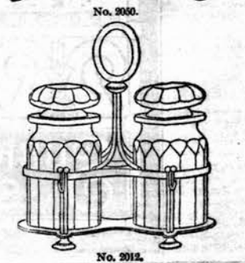

No. 2012.

No. 10114.

No. 2050—2 Richly Cut-glass stoppd. botts.		Rs.	65
Do. 3 Do. do. do.		... „	95
No. 2012—2 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork	... ...	„	34
Do. 3 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork	... ...	„	48
No. 10114—2 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork	...	„	38
Do. 3 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork	... ...	„	58
And a large stock of other Frames 1, 2, 3 and 4 bottles ... ... From Rs. 12 to		„	100

SAUCE FRAMES.

Sauce Frames to contain four original bottles of Sauce ... ... From Rs. 20 to „ 38

SAUCE BASKETS.

Handsome Wicker-Work Sauce Baskets to take four original bottles of Sauce. From Rs. 25 to... ... ... „ 36

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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and *all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.*

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

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ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

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A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.

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Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.

A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted :—

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the official preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it contentinues in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks*, London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed tectotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences,** is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, } **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

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